

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

✓

GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01266 6233

GENEALOGY
929.102
F91JO
V.20-21



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

<https://archive.org/details/journaloffriends20frie>

THE JOURNAL
OF THE
FRIENDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

EDITED BY
NORMAN PENNEY, LL.D., F.S.A.

VOLUME XX-XXI.

1923 - 1924.

London
THE FRIENDS' BOOKSHOP, 140 Bishopsgate, E.C.2

American Agents
FRIENDS BOOK AND TRACT COMMITTEE
144 East 20th Street, New York, N.Y.
GRACE W. BLAIR, Media, Pa.

X 699572

HEADLEY BROTHERS

PRINTERS

13 DEVONSHIRE STREET, E.C.; AND ASHFORD, KENT

Contents

	PAGE
Our Quotation—12	I
Editor's Notes	I, 101
The Ussher Family of County Waterford	2
The Visit of Priscilla Green to Lord Mount Edgumbe	19
Thones Kunders (Dennis Conrad)	23
Joseph Sams, Schoolmaster, Bookseller and Virtuoso	24
A Few Remarks on the Society of Friends in St. Austell, Cornwall	28
Swarthmoor Hall in 1772	31
Commitments at Cambridge, 1660-61	32
Hands Across the Sea	33, 116
Friends and Current Literature	52, 132
John G. Whittier and Elizabeth Lloyd	57
A Grangerised "George Fox"	58
Recent Accessions to D	59, 138
"A Dear Memory"	61
Thomas Mudd	64
Dr. John Fothergill to Lady Pennington	65
Leading the Way	68, 126
Letters from Joseph Gurney to Joseph Gurney Bevan	71, 102
"The Handsome Quaker"	87
Love-making in Ireland	88
Reflections on London Women's Y.M. 1826	92
Patience Wright, Wax Modeller	95
The Cambridge "Journal of George Fox"	96
Friends in Germantown, Pa.	97
Prize-money Restored	97
Notes and Queries	98, 142

	PAGE
On the Way to London Y.M. 1783	115
Calorics in Early Indiana	125
John Wesley and Friends' Workhouse	125
Obituary—R. Hingston Fox	140
The Annual Meeting	140
Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia	140
Officers and Accounts	141
Books Wanted	143
Index	144
Honour for the Editor	148

THE JOURNAL

OF THE

FRIENDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Editor: NORMAN PENNEY, F.S.A.
Devonshire House, 136, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2


For Table of Contents see page two of cover

Our Quotation—12

"These critics of ours who harshly review the books we write, the addresses we give, the schemes of reform for which we work so strenuously—do they do nothing for us? On the contrary, they force us to go deeper, to write with more care, to reconsider our hasty generalisations. . . . They may speak as 'enemies' and they may show a stern and hostile face; but we do well to love them, for they enable us to find our better self and our deeper powers."

R. M. JONES, *Spiritual Energies in Daily Life*, 1922, p. 29.

Editor's Notes

Y the kindness of ex-President Charles F. Jenkins, of Philadelphia, Pa., we are able to send, free, to all our members with this issue of THE JOURNAL, a copy of the address which was delivered at the Annual Meeting in 1922, considerably enlarged, entitled: "Tortola: A Quaker Experiment of Long Ago in the Tropics."

This book will form Supplement 13 to THE JOURNAL.¹

We hope that during this year some action may be entered upon which will fitly commemorate the ter-centenary of the birth of George Fox and assist the work of THE JOURNAL in disseminating information respecting the history of Friends.

¹ Copies may be obtained through the Bookshop for five shillings (£1.25), post free.

The Ussher Family of County Waterford

[The story of the Quaker Haigs of Bemersyde which appeared in volume xvii. was described as "a curious little Quaker episode in the long history of the Lairds of Bemersyde," and the fulness of biographical detail during the Quaker period was noted.

There are other examples of Quaker incursions into family history, as, for instance, in the families of Ashby, Barnardiston, Hewetson, Paul, Pennyman and Ussher. The following article deals with Hewetson, Paul and Ussher.]

IN the South of Ireland, in the County of Waterford, there lived "two ancient and honourable families," named Ussher and Paul. In 1770 these two families were united by the marriage of John Ussher, of Cappagh, with Elizabeth Paul, of Waterford City.

The Rev. William Ball Wright, M.A., in his *Ussher Memoirs; or Genealogical Memoirs of the Ussher Families in Ireland*, published in 1889,¹ has traced that family back to Arland Ussher, who was Mayor of Dublin in 1469. Among his descendants were two Archbishops of Armagh and Primates of all Ireland—Henry Ussher (c. 1550-1613), and James Ussher (1580/81-1656), noted for his piety and learning—and also Henry Ussher (1741-1790), first Astronomer Royal of Ireland.

Our concern is with that branch of the family which settled in the County Waterford, headed by Lt.-Col. Beverley Ussher (1649-1683), whose youngest son was Arthur Ussher (1683-1768), "of Camphire and Cappagh, Co. Waterford." The third and youngest son of Arthur Ussher was John Ussher (1743-1789), who succeeded to the

¹ A copy of this volume of 306 pages was most kindly lent me by Mrs. Beverley Ussher (née Jebb), of Cappagh House, Cappagh, Co. Waterford, a sister of Mrs. Charles Roden Buxton. On its return journey the book was "recovered from raided post" and reached its destination in safety.

family property on the death of his elder brothers and married, as his second wife, Elizabeth Paul, 26th August, 1770.

Of the family of Paul I have not been able to obtain much information, but it appears that it came into prominence at the time of the Commonwealth, and has taken high rank among the families of South Ireland. Jeffery Paul was M.P. for Waterford and married in 1708. His son, William Paul (-1797), a prominent and opulent Alderman of the City of Waterford, married Mary, daughter of Alexander Boyd, of Crook, Co. Waterford, and had one daughter, Elizabeth (c. 1749-1817), who married John Ussher, of Cappagh. William's brother, Christmas Paul, was father of Joshua Paul, the first Baronet (created 1794). The second Baronet was Joshua Christmas (1773-1842), the third was Robert Joshua (1820-1898), the fourth William Joshua (1851-1912), who married Richenda Juliet Gurney, daughter of Henry Edmund Gurney, of Nutwood, Reigate. The fifth and present Baronet is Robert Joshua (b. 1883), who lives on the family estate at Ballyglan, Co. Waterford.

John Ussher (1743-1789), of Cappagh, married, firstly, in 1761, Elizabeth Musgrave and had five children, the eldest and only surviving son being Arthur Ussher (1764-1820), of Camphire, who married Margaret Hewetson in 1788 and had issue. John Ussher married, secondly, in 1770, Elizabeth, daughter of William Paul, who added twelve children to his family. He lived at Camphire till his second marriage, when he removed to Cappagh. Cappagh lies between Dungarvan and Cappoquin on the direct railway from Waterford to Cork.

[Prior to obtaining information from outside sources, I had prepared an article based on *The Ussher Letters*, a small volume first published in 1812, reprinted in 1815 and re-issued with a Memoir of Elizabeth Ussher in 1845; also on letters and manuscripts in D.

I propose to leave the article as originally drafted and add or correct in footnotes, where necessary.

My thanks for help received are tendered to Mrs. Ussher, of Cappagh, House for the loan of the *Ussher Memoirs*;

to J. Ernest Grubb, for the loan of *Memoirs of the House of Hewetson*, first edition, and for other valuable assistance; and to Juliet, Lady Paul, and her brother, Henry Gurney, for particulars of the Paul family. I have also consulted the volumes of Burke's *Peerage*, etc.]

The daughters of John and Elizabeth (Paul) Ussher who were the writers of *The Ussher Letters* were Elizabeth (1772-1796), Lucy (1776-1797), Judith (1779-1798) and Susanna (1783-1798)². The letters cover the period 1794-1798.

The position occupied by these two families introduced their members into fashionable and gay society. The children of J. and E. (P.) Ussher were educated in the tenets of the Church of England but the daughters, not finding therein the soul-satisfaction they desired, began to attend Dissenting places of worship. Their spiritual exercise may have resulted, in part, from the death in 1789, of the father to whom they were closely attached and perhaps also from their own delicate health. It is said of the eldest daughter, Elizabeth, that "as soon as her heart was convinced that her former dress was contrary to Gospel simplicity, she put away all the vain and superfluous parts of it." She was inclined to the Baptist way, but she formed an objection to water-baptism, as well as to gay clothing, before she had heard of the Quakers. She wrote in 1795 :

I am *not* prejudiced against any sect, indeed I am not. . . . All that love the Lord Jesus must have been first loved by Him, and shall I not love those whom Jesus loves—brethren and sisters for whom Christ died ?

Some years after the father's death the mother and daughters spent a winter in Bath and during this period Elizabeth visited an aunt in Bristol, "who was a religious person and had withdrawn from gay life and a conspicuous rank in which she was placed," and attended Dissenting places of worship with her, remaining at The Wells when the others returned to Ireland. Her letters to her mother and sisters show how deep were the impressions made.

But the bonds of sisterhood were soon to be broken—"a neglected cold fell on her lungs," and Elizabeth's life

² There were two other daughters—Mary (1773-1784) and Anna (1784-1784).

soon came to an end; she died in Bristol in the summer of 1796 aged about twenty years. Her mother and Lucy were with her at the close. Although, apparently, she had not come into personal contact with Friends, she wrote in 1795 :

Tell ———, if you have no objection, that (from my soul) I wish she was what they call a Quaker, but that, most of all, I wish her to be a Christian.

The brief notice of Elizabeth Ussher, Senior, added to the *Letters*, states that soon after her eldest daughter's death, she became acquainted with some members of the Society of Friends, but the contact with Friends must have been made earlier, as is evident from the extract just given and other extracts from the *Letters*. Lucy wrote to Judith from Bristol, "8th Month 11th, 1796" :

We go to meetings when our attendance on Eliza will admit of it. Hannah Stephenson, a minister, sat with us and spoke comfortably to us.

Judith, who was from home, wrote her mother, "Feb. 12th, 1796" :

I have studied the chapters dear mother particularly mentioned, and though personally unknown, think your new acquaintance a happy set of people.

The sisters also became acquainted with several members of the Society and wrote letters—Lucy to Mary Dudley and Judith to Mary Watson in 1796 and the latter to William Crotch in the following year. A copy of Judith's letter to William Crotch is in D, dated "Waterford 30. i., 1797" ; it contains the following self-depreciatory lines :

All nature seems to frown and the creatures yield no consolation. My bed seems to be made in the deep waters where the floods have overflowed my soul and the weeds are wrapped about my head.

The Memoir of Elizabeth Ussher, before mentioned, states that she and her daughters Lucy, Judith and Susanna "were received into the Society of Friends in the year 1797."³ But the privileges of membership were not to be enjoyed by the daughters for long. Lucy Ussher, as her elder sister, was dissatisfied from her early days "with the forms and repetitions of the established worship," and becoming acquainted with several Friends, she accompanied

³ The *Ussher Memoirs* recording this fact state that Friends "carried on an intense religious movement in the South of Ireland, the Church being then in a very dead state" (p. 243).

them to meetings and was convinced. She was much helped by the ministry of Mary Ridgway and much encouraged by attendance at a meeting for Discipline—the only one at which she was present. “She was taken ill of a consumption and died the latter part of 1797, aged about twenty-one years.”

Judith Ussher's convictions became much those of her sisters though “she had by nature somewhat more to subdue than her sisters.” Elizabeth wrote to Judith in 1795 :

You have found a precious Saviour, the Pearl of great price. The Saviour loves you with an everlasting love.

Judith appears to have spent some time away from home at Youghal, and her sisters were apprehensive lest her surroundings should hinder her spiritual life.

In the early days of 1798, the third daughter was called away, leaving Susanna only—but not for long. The bereaved mother wrote to her friend, Mary Watson, 3 ii. 1798 :

Well, my friend, art thou prepared for the sad recital ? Then know that in seven weeks after my beloved Lucy was laid in her grave, my precious Judith was placed at her side. Our valued Friends, Deborah Darby & Rebecca Young & William Savery, have had living testimonies to bear of her happiness.

At the time my Judith was taken my ever honored Father⁴ was seized with a Paralytick stroke that in a few days ended his life.

But the writer did not feel so full of hope in her father's death as she did in that of her “sweet three girls.”

Among the last words spoken by Judith were : “Oh, John, all is peace, sweet peace.”

Of Susanna Ussher less is known. She is referred to in affectionate terms in her sisters' letters. A leaf of her memorandum book is preserved in D, written when she was about thirteen :

Deborah Darby & Rebeka Young came here last 5th day y^e 29 of 12 M^o. 1797 came to see us next evening. both appeared remarkably in the Ministry. had 3 publick Meetings.

When fifteen only, the call which had been answered by all her sisters came to her and she was released from her acute bodily sufferings.

⁴ Under date of April 20, 1795, Lucy wrote to Elizabeth : “My grandfather and grandmother are reconciled to our going to meeting and leaving the public worship, and appear as affectionate as ever.”

The stricken mother thus refers to her losses in her diary :

11th month, 21st, 1797. My beloved Lucy departed this life between four and five o'clock in the evening, and her sweet, meak spirit, fitted for her beloved Lord by deep and purifying baptisms, was released to be for ever with Him whom her soul loved. . . .

1st month, 9th, 1798. At half-past seven this evening, my beloved Judith was taken to glory nearly seven weeks after her dear sister. . . .

3rd month, 8th. At a quarter past two o'clock in the afternoon, it pleased my dear Lord to take my precious Susan, the last of all my daughters, to himself. . . . I have great cause to say that all anguish was lost in the brightness of divine goodness.

The following extracts of a letter from Mary Dudley are taken from a manuscript in D :

Elizabeth Usher of Waterford has lost her only surviving daughter. By advice she had taken her a land journey to Clonmel, as a trial how she would bear crossing to the hot wells, the precious child (about 15 yrs old) seemed fully aware of the impending stroke said she felt for her mother in her intended journey to England, as she would be left destitute after, when she was removed. After getting here she said " she knew before she left home she should be soon with her God, at which she was not grieved as she might not be able to overcome the evil that might attend." As she died within these borders, her mother was easy to have the remains inter'd in our burying ground, which was done between the morning and afternoon meetings. The afflicted mother attended the two meetings tho' in much weakness and in the first appeared in a few sentences (having moved in this line several months). She has been wonderfully supported under these heart rending seperations from truly desirable connections. I know not of two more lovely plants than the elder ones, Lucy and Judith, nor for the time scarcely such a maturity in religious groth, which ripened fast for a glorious soil ; and rapidly decreased as to the body, only 7 weeks between the two first, and about 8 to dear Susans close ; the peace which preciousy covered their closing scenes some will long (I hope) remember. For my part, I never felt a more sensible evidence near approaching death than when I took my leave of dear Lucy a few days before she departed, I thought it was like a song of triumph uttered in the secret of my heart beyond the reach or expression of words ; she sweetly call'd me back after I just said, "*All is well all sealed with everlasting peace,*" and raising her dear head from the pillow to kiss me she sweetly said twice "*Farewell.*" The lovely Judith was then like a faded flower and soon drop'd, I never after beheld her nor was I so circumstanced as to attend either of them to the grave.

I must now sum up the remainder of the life of the much-ried Elizabeth Ussher. It is probable that on her husband's death in 1789, she removed into Waterford City ;

ten years later she wrote from Dunmore to Mary Watson, of Waterford, of her removal to a smaller residence :

There is something peculiarly sweet in the simplicity of a cottage, that is difficult to come at in a more splendid habitation.

E. Ussher was recorded a Minister in 1806 and travelled with a certificate visiting the Meetings of Friends in London and elsewhere in England.

There are notices of Elizabeth Ussher in the Journals of Friends visiting the South of Ireland. David Sands acknowledges the kindness of E. U. in supplying him with a comfortable carriage (Waterford, 1798). William Savery has a larger reference to her in his *Journal* (pages 270, 272, 299) :

1798. 1st month.

8th ; went to see the place intended for a boarding-school, which is a fine, healthy spot ; from thence we visited the widow Usher, a valuable woman of excellent understanding, who has been received among Friends within a year past, since which, she has lost two excellent daughters in consumption, a third is now near her end, and a fourth evidently going the same way. She has been supported in her affliction marvellously, and her daughters have made a precious end, as the one now going will also soon do. She was sensible, and looked on us with a sweet countenance—all felt like peace around her bed, and I was comforted in being with the family.

1st month 1798.

12th ; visited Elizabeth Usher, and found her in much Christian resignation to the will of the Lord, though her third lovely daughter was to be buried to-day ; having lost two others in a consumption, and a son in another way, within a twelvemonth ; her father at this time lying a corpse, and her fourth and last daughter likely very soon to follow her sisters in the same disease. Her state of mind, as well as that of her dear remaining daughter, was truly instructive to me. Her son [John], who had not professed with Friends, came a few hours before Judith's death, to take leave of her ; she looked at him with much serenity of countenance, bade him farewell, and said with a voice louder than she had for some time : " All is peace, sweet peace," and so departed, praising God in joyful hope of a blessed change approaching. Her corpse was carried to the meeting-house, but not brought in where the meeting was held, but left in the women's meeting-room, which is their custom ; for as they are surrounded by Roman Catholics, they might take up the opinion that Friends brought the corpse into the meeting, with the idea that it would be profitable to the departed spirit to pray over it. Through the renewed mercy of our heavenly Father, it was a precious parting meeting ; many of the dear youth were much affected as also others. The corpse being put in a plain oak coffin, and placed upon a hearse, was led slowly through the streets to the burying-ground ; friends, relations, &c., following

promiscuously :—all business seemed to cease as we passed along, and much stillness appeared among the people, many of whom knew the family, they being of high rank ; the grandfather who lay a corpse, was the eldest alderman of the city. At the graveyard, a multitude were collected, both Friends and others, high and low ; and I believed it my duty to say a few words, and rehearse the comforting expressions of the deceased ; after which there was a further communication from another Friend, and many not of our Society were much broken. The Lord be praised for his goodness.

6th month, 1798.

18th. Attended the usual morning meeting preceding the yearly meeting [London]. Thomas Scattergood appeared in prayer, and also Elizabeth Usher from Ireland ; Friends kept their seats a considerable time after she knelt, not knowing her, for which I was sorry. I stood up, and Friends followed my example ; much solemnity appeared to cover the meeting ; and it so ended.

There are a few slight references in the sisters' letters to the sons of John and Elizabeth Ussher, and other mention, probably, in places where that objectionable method has been employed of substituting a ——— for a name. We gather that the eldest died abroad about 1796⁵ and that another son⁶ had died shortly before, both in a foreign land. Elizabeth and Lucy wrote of their brother William who had passed through Bristol on his way to Gibraltar in September, 1795. The former wrote under date, 1795 :

I look forward with pleasure to seeing my dear William after so long an absence, though I am sure I do not think he will be so pleased with me. However, the Lord is on my side. I will not fear. His coming here may be for the better.

Richard and John⁷ were younger sons, John being a great favorite with his sisters. During E. Ussher's illness in Bristol in 1798, brought on by close attendance upon her daughter Lucy, she wrote that these two boys, then

⁵ This was William, born in 1771. He was Captain in the 64th Regiment and was killed in a duel at Gibraltar, in March, 1796.

⁶ Thomas Paul Ussher, born in 1775, was Ensign in the 64th Regiment, and died of yellow fever at Martinique in April, 1794.

⁷ Richard Keily and John were the only surviving children of Elizabeth Ussher. For Richard see *post*. John was born in 1786 and entered Ballitore School in 1796. He lived in mature life at Landscape, near New Ross, Co. Wexford, married and had a family. He died in 1844. Despite his upbringing he did not attach himself to Friends.

with her, were "both very sweet;" and in 1797, she wrote from Dunmore to Mary Watson:

I have my dear John here for a short time. He is very sweet, but very thin & not much polished but very innocent & stedfast in his little way to bear his cross.

At the close of 1799, E. Ussher wrote of the need for a boarding school for John "for about two years, as Richard Rowe's school seems withering away," adding:

I cannot think rusticity of manners and too confined an education is by any means essential to a Religious one. My John has lost much time. He looks delicate but seems healthy. His preservation every way is truly interesting to me.

Son John is again mentioned in a letter of 1804.

Before this time Judith had written to her mother, "July 23rd, 1796":

Respecting our beloved John, my grandfather is perfectly satisfied that you should have him to do as you please with him and bring him up in any religious society most agreeable to you: as to the nomination he seems quite indifferent, so that he leads an honest life. He also wishes to have him brought up to any employment most approved of by you; he says he will not interfere, and desires me to say what I could to ease your mind.

Between her marriage and her death, Elizabeth Ussher had suffered the loss of two step-children (Susanna, in 1781 and John in 1782—one of her husband's daughters, Lucy, had died the year before the marriage), and of her own children she lost ten, Paul in 1781, John in 1783, Mary and Anna in 1784, Thomas Paul in 1794, William and Elizabeth in 1796, Lucy in 1797, Judith and Susanna in 1798.

Of John Ussher's seventeen children by his two Elizabeths only four lived to adult age—Arthur (1764–1820) succeeded his father in the Camphire estate and had descendants; Sarah (b. 1767) married Ussher Boate; and Richard and John before mentioned.

Richard Keily Ussher, the third son of Elizabeth Ussher, was born in 1778. He entered the navy at the age of twelve and when only sixteen while going out to the West Indies such storms were encountered that his senior officers were all incapacitated by overwork, and he had to take command and work the ship. While in the West Indies he nearly

died of yellow fever. On his brother William's death in 1796 he succeeded to the estate and left the Navy. He married Martha Hewetson, daughter of the Rev. John Hewetson, of Suirville, Co. Kilkenny, and in 1836 he married again and had issue.

[The Hewetson (or by its earlier form, Hewson) family was settled in Ireland before the middle of the sixteenth century. The father of Martha (Hewetson) Ussher was a man of some importance in his district. In 1764 he was appointed a J.P. for his county. He was known as "Whiteboy Hewetson" by reason of his energetic suppression of the Whiteboy Insurrection in 1767. There is an interesting account of the Rev. John and his family at Suirville in the *Memoirs of the House of Hewetson of Ireland.*]

The Ussher Memoirs state :

Richard Ussher, tho he did not conform to the Society of Friends, imbibed their conscientious objections to take or administer oaths and accordingly ceased to be a Magistrate. By a letter to his brother John we find that for these reasons he declined the office of High Sheriff, which was several times pressed on him.

But he was very active in upholding law and order. His brother-in-law, George Hewetson, and he were "the only magistrates in Co. Waterford who could be got to execute the laws," which needed some courage when the district was "abandoned to lawlessness." He greatly improved his property at Cappagh. He died in 1854. Martha (Hewetson) Ussher, following the example of her mother-in-law and sisters-in-law, joined the Society of Friends.

Mrs. Ussher was a herbalist and in the absence of medical charities she effected innumerable cures among the peasantry and carried on various household arts, such as weaving and spinning, candle-making, etc. Amongst her intellectual accomplishments the art of poetry was conspicuous.

Childless herself, she adopted her niece, Martha Ussher, daughter of her sister Margaret and Arthur Ussher, of Camphire. The said niece married Edward Roberts, of Weston, Co. Waterford, uncle of Field Marshal Earl Roberts.

Another daughter of Arthur Ussher was Wilhelmina (Mina), who is referred to in the following letter (original in D):

Cappagh

6. iii. [1825]

Dear friend Mary Watson,

I feel clear of being in any way responsible for the union of T. Greer & M. Ussher.

When he proposed marriage she consulted her Uncle, as guardian. He approved, as Thomas Greer was "not a Member of Society" & M. Ussher being religious was more likely to help than hinder him. Richard read thy letter to Mina Ussher; she said she had declared she would try to get T. Greer to rejoin F^{ts}.

I do not know how long T. G. is in this country. I am glad thy health is better & hope thou mayest continue long amongst us.

Richard unites with me in love to thee & thy daughter,
thy friend,

M. USSHER

[Martha Ussher]

address :—Mary Watson
Bridge Street
Waterford

Mina Ussher married Thomas Greer, J.P., of Tullylagan, Co. Tyrone, 17th April, 1825, and had issue. There was evidently a close connection with Friends as the names Greer, Strangman, Goff (of Horetown), etc., among her descendants indicate.

Martha (Hewetson) Ussher died in 1827.

NORMAN PENNEY.

ADDENDUM

Mrs. Ussher, of Cappagh, has lent me a typed copy of "The Diary of Martha Ussher of Cappagh" and has allowed me to print extracts therefrom. The original is at Cappagh House.

There is a legend in the family that Richard Ussher married Martha Hewetson to get away from the Quakers, and then her mother-in-law converted her and she never rested from trying to convert him! It will be seen how far the husband was "gained by the manner of life" of the wife. There is no indication in the Diary of any interest in the things mentioned on page 11 or of a poetic turn of mind.

On reading over some of the conflicts that has been the experience of my mind which I have from time to time committed to writing, it appeared to me that I should not destroy them, that they may yet be of use to the Individual who witnessed many of them.

At this time my only knowledge of the Society of Friends was that they were a people that did not use baptism so called or the bread and wine, and I had always considered them not Christians. To their particular mode of worship I was an utter stranger and lamented that my dear and valued Mother and Sister in laws had been lost to the World by joining that Society. . . . On my return from England 1803 I first visited my dear Mother who was then engaged with Thomas Shillitoe visiting Friends' families. . . . I one day opened a book at my Mother's whilst waiting for breakfast, not with any hope of instruction, but thought, what can they say in defence of their way of worship and absurd peculiarities, when my attention was arrested by the recital of feelings exactly similar to my own. It was a conviction of [blank in copy] who, also, was brought up in the Established worship. I was then made willing to take up the cross and follow the great Captain of our Salvation even to Mount Calvary. Now began my outward trials to prove and strengthen my faith and love. My dear Husband was the Instrument unerring Wisdom chose. His opposition was firm against my changing my mode of worship—every change of appearance I felt required of me he resisted, until at length he determined on our final separation. In consequence of his opposition to my wearing handkerchiefs, I lost the sweet hope of being a mother.

[A message from Thomas Shillitoe gave much comfort to her] T. Shillitoe was in Dublin at the yearly meeting, and I received this message the very day that the tempter had nearly prevailed against me—he could not have commund with flesh and blood; we were sepperated more than 70 miles.

The words spoken to me by Sarah Grubb and John Wigham, when favord to be remembered by them in a family visit now return to mind.

5th Mo 30th, 1813. Clifton Road, Hopes Square.

With fear and trembling have I left my own peaceful and quiet home, dreading the weakness of the flesh and the snares of the enemy again uniting me with a World that had such power over me.

No words can express my agony of soul when my dear husband in a more affectionate manner than I have [been] long used to, wanted me in a shop where bonnets were sold [and] wanted me to get one. Nothing short of the terrors of the Lord could have kept me from being unfaithful to what I felt required of me, on seeing my dear husbands unfeigned sorrow for what he termed my hypocrisy.

Cheltenham. 1st day 27th 6th Mo.

Went to Meeting. Mary Cash from Liverpool, and her daughter were at Meeting—the former spoke beautifully.

29th of 9th Mo 1813. Returnd to my home. Many and deep have been the conflicts of my tried mind since I left it.

2nd Mo 4th, 1814. Thou hast promised to keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayd on thee. Oh, why is it thus with me? Why am I torn as between Heavn and Earth, my duty to Thee and my duty to my husband in direct opposition. Surely I may say, after the

conversation I had with my dear husband this morning the bitterness of death is past—he told me to consider myself as parted from him, which he was determined to do as soon as he could arrange his affairs he would not again see me. It is marvellous I am able to write it. He has left his room a long time. He has not spoken to me until this fatal morning a long time. My heart cannot hold life and the feeling it has at present. Should it be so? Perhaps he may read this and may feel his heart was hardened even as Pharaohs against me.

$\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 at night.

I have written a letter and laid it on his table. How can I endure this?

5 of 2nd M^o 1st day.

My dear husband has condescended a little, he consented to let me go to Meeting this day. Dear Margaret Hoyland was favored to supplicate for those under deep and bitter baptisms.

3rd M^o.

Still does my dear H^d oppose my seeing or going to Friends, even my dear Mother. Oh! what must be her conflicts to know her child is opposing the Power that in unutterable love led his dear sisters to the Mansions of bliss.

4th M^o. A letter to my dear Mother denying the Ministry of friends, calling them self-made Ministers. Where will this end?

9th M^o 1814.

Thro Mercy, undeservd Mercy, am I enabled again to note the marvellous dealings of the Lord with my dear husband and myself—since writing the above He has been pleasd to take in a most remarkable manner, as in a moment, the delight of our eyes from us, and that in such a way and with evidences that even the unbelieving dare not doubt the Hand that did it. He that smote the first born in Pharaoh's House has smote my dear dear boy. For our sakes was he smitten. Oh, may it not have been in vain.

2nd M^o 26th, 1st day.

This day in Meeting, G. Blain expressed her earnest desire that all present should go down to the depths of their own hearts, there to learn what was their Master's will.

1st day, 12th of 3rd M^o.

George Sanders and Susanna Horn[e] from England and Elizabeth Cogshell [Coggeshall] from America were at Meeting. They spoke to many states present, but so particularly to mine that to those who will not believe in the source of their Ministry they would suppose they had been informd of it.

3rd M^o 1817.

The 19th of the last M^o my dear brother George Hewetson was taken . . . to everlasting peace and rest. For the first days of his illness he usd to say: "Oh! Martha, He is a God of terror." For the last 3 days he usd to say: "He is a God of love."

Mary Owen whose affectionate kindness was unremitting was

with me at the time. We sat by the bedside for near an hour and such was the covering of peace that was over us, and could not shed a tear.

3rd M^o 27th, 1817.

My dear valuable Mother, Elizabeth Ussher, was taken from works to rewards. I now feel as if a covering was taken from my head now that I was exposed to every danger. My dear husband's spirit seems much tendered by the last two awful events.

23rd 1st M^o 1818.

21st returned from Cork where I was favored to attend the Monthly Meeting. John and Sarah Grubb were there. Awful was the warning Sarah G. had to proclaim—that were there then present that would be cut off, if they did not return unto the Lord and forsake the evil of their ways.

23rd of 2nd M^o.

My dear sister Drew went with me to Waterford. Stayed with our valued friends William and Elizabeth Blain. Sarah and J. Grubb were visiting friends families. They sat with us same evening warned me of the dreadful pit of indifference. Next day they returned to Clonmel to attend the interment of our dear and valued friend Samuel Davis. He was a solid weighty elder.

18th of 4th M^o.

My dear husband attended the Q.M. held in Clonmel. He appears fully convinced and deeply to feel the difference between a Ministry proceeding from the Minister of Ministers, and that which only proceeds from Man. Anna Fo[r]ster and Priscilla Gurney from England were there.

5th M^o 9th.

Went to Waterford to meet Anna Foster and P. G. . . . I am favored to return to my home and to find my dear husband and niece in usual health. My soul troubled within me. I went to Waterford expecting help and direction vouchsafed me thro' the two dear Ministering Friends A. F. and P. G., they have expressed a wish to see me, but sorrow and disappointment being my lot I returned in heaviness.

5th M^o 28th, 1819.

This year I have been favored to attend the Q. Meeting held in Cork, the Q.M. held in Clonmel and the Yearly Meeting in Dublin. At the two last we were favored with the company of B. White from America and John Pim from London.

7th M^o 18th.

Attended the Q.M. held at Youghal. J. Kirkham from England was there—a greatly gifted Minister.

3rd M^o 21st.

My dear husband returned from attending the Assizes. From the uneasiness he seemed to suffer before going, it would appear to me the convictions of his mind are against it.

14th of 5th M^o 1820. 1st day evening.

Last 5th day. I was favored to return to my home from Dublin where I went to attend the Yearly M. accompanied by my dear

husband and sister Drew. We were favored with the company of our dear and valued friend Stephen Grellet, William Allen and his daughter, Mary Allen, Ann Jones and Elizabeth Robson with Mary John Cook and many other friends from England.

1820. 6th of 8th M^o.

My dear brother-in-law Arthur Ussher departed this life. The 4th. E. Robson and M. Hoyland came from Waterford and held a meeting for friends in the morning and one for the towns people in the evening, which was largely attended by people of the first-class, many of whom bore testimony to the power of Truth then spoken to them. The dear friends called in to see my husband and me, when we had a very favored opportunity. Great encouragement was handed to my dear husband to be faithful unto Him who had called him with a high and holy calling.

The 4th of 12th M^o. I was visited by the Overseers not having attended Meetings as to them appeared I might. Unto the Teacher of hearts I submit my cause. He knoweth all things and will in His own time make way for me.

The 20th of 1st M^o 1821.

My dear husband and I attended the Q.M. at Cork. Hulda Press [should be Sears] from Virginia, America, and Ann Enaroild [Ecroyd] was there.

27th of 9th M^o.

Left my home at 4 in the morn, got to W. just as friends were going into Meeting. May I be thankful for having way made for me . . . without being too anxious about the how and the where and the when.

1822.

This year has commenced with a renewed mercy in preserving my husband's Life and mine, when in imminent danger from a horse running away with us.

Dublin, 28th 4th M^o.

Accompanied by my dear husband I have come here to attend the Y.M. [Visiting Friends present were "Anna Braithwaite, Ellen Cogshell and her husband, an Elder", Rebecca Bird and her husband, William Allen from London" and others.]

10th of 7th M^o. Favored to have Robert Fowler a valuable Minister from England under our roof; a favored opportunity after breakfast.

28th 9th M^o.

My dear R^d attended the Assizes. I went with him to Waterford in sorrow and heaviness, feeling that he is not in his place. He narrowly escaped being High Sheriff.

Dublin. 7th of 11th M^o 1822.

26th of last M^o my dear R^d brought me home [? here] to get the advice of Physicians.

* Should be Ellen Cockin, see *Jnl.* xv. 59. Her husband was Richard Cockin.

16th of 12th Mo 1822.

We have been favord to return to our home and to find our dear Niece, her husband and sweet children well.

1823. 1st Mo 20.

Attended Cork Q.M. with my dear R^d, Margaret Hoyland, Rebecca Ridgway, Hannah Kilham [present]. Hannah Kilham is an English Friend come over for the benevolent purpose of trying to do something for the poor and too long neglected females of the lowest class in this land. I esteemd it a great favor to have her to lodge at my house. She spoke encouragingly to me in respect to my dear husband.

4th Mo 21st.

Attended Q.M. at Clonmel with my dear R^d, Robert Fowler and his wife, Silvanus Fox and his wife from Wellington, Somerset, were there. Silvanus Fox began with those words: "He that is ashamed of me and of my testimony before Men of him will I be ashamed before my Heavenly Father and His Angels." At the time of his standing up, the very words he expressd passd thro my mind and that they were for my dearest Richard. Oh, may they not be spoken in vain!

1st Mo 23, 1824.

Attended Cork Q.M. Mary Watson, R. Ridgway, Sarah Tennet and R^d Allen all large in Testimony. R. Ridgway on 3rd day was very awful. She said it appeard to her there were some present that would not be with the assembling of the people again. She calld on them to prepare and seek for acceptance.

22nd 4th Mo attended the Yearly Meeting alone. Oh! solitary. My feelings are favord to lodge in the same room with dear Rebecca Ridgway, Sarah Grubb desird me to tell R^d U. with her dear love to be careful that all his stepings were in the Light for that if he did not he would be led into confusion. This she said in an awful and impressive manner.

Liverpool.

My dear husband and I were favord to get safe home [? here] in a Steam Packet from Dublin. Attended Meeting.

5th day. Got to Buxton. Met with kind friends, Thomas and Lucy Hayle from Manchester. James Cropper and his wife and daughter, Eliza—a valuable family, attended Meeting at Moneyash twice. Ebenezer Boman and his wife who live near very kind to us.

Ann Allexander from York, held a publick Meeting at Buxton, tho' not fully attended it was a time of renew^d strength I do believe to some there.

1825. 1st Mo 14th.

Attended the Q.M. held at Cork. Mary Watson and Rebecca Ridgway were as clouds filld with the dew of Heaven for the replenishing of our drooping vineyard.

25th of 5th Mo.

R^d and I went to Youghal, attended Meeting next day, Marg Thugg [Bragg] from Newcastle on the Tyne was there—a greatly gifted and powerful Instrument.

[After a visit to Youghal where was John Shipley.]

Returnd to my home accompanied by dear E. Blain and T. and Mary Watson, and one John Pim from London, and Joseph Pike came here in the evening. J. Pim and E. B. sat with my dear husband and me when the language of encouragement was mercifully handed to me and to my dear R^d, tho' I fear the language of reproof was what I might have expected, John Shipley sat with us in Youghal and nearly expressed the same.

Our friends left us in much love. Margaret Hoyland, Jane Ridgway and a young woman came here to breakfast on their way. My desire is to be thankful for having such friends under our roof. Oh! that my lot was cast where I could have the company of such and no other.

25th of 12th M^o.

A day of hope that the Lord is gaining the victory over the world in my dear husbands soul.

22nd of 12th M^o.

This day my dear husband left me for Dublin, uncertain of returning to me or his home. He has been appointed High Sheriff, he cannot take the oaths. The Lord has now made him willing to submit to any penalty.

24th.

My dear R^d returned to me having written to Government assigning his reasons.

7th of 1st M^o 1826.

A second time have I had to give up my dearest husband now doubly near and dear to me in that bond of union that surpasses all earthly ties. His reasons would not be taken and he this day left me to go to Dublin, not knowing what awaited him.

[There is nothing further respecting the shrievalty. The last entry is]

13th 1st M^o.

My soul sufferd this day in my solitary sitting agony, even to cry out—"Oh! forsake me not utterly."

BAPTISM.—Wiggington, Co. Oxford. Extract from Transcripts of Parish Registers, now at Bodleian, Oxford:

"JOHN COATS of riper years (having been bred up a Quaker) the son of James Coats of the parish of South Newington, deceased, & Martha his Wife was baptised in this Church on Friday y^e 25th Day of January 1782. n.b. It appears by a copy of the Quaker Register at South Newington, signed James Marshall, that the said John Coats was born the 9th of the 4th Month called April, 1764."

The Visit of Priscilla Green to Lord Mount Edgcumbe

PRISCILLA GREEN (1802-1877) was the third daughter of Joseph Markes Green, of Jordans, Saffron Walden (where she was born), and Little Chesterford, Essex. She was delicate from her childhood, and was so tall and attenuated that "as thin as Priscilla Green" became a proverb in Walden. She first spoke as a Minister on her thirty-first birthday and was "recorded" in 1836, and from that time until within the last few years of her life when ill-health prevented, she was almost constantly employed in ministerial service, often being away from home for months at a time. She travelled extensively in Great Britain and Ireland, in the Channel Islands, and, with her friend Mary Nicholson, of Whitehaven,¹ paid an extensive visit to Friends and others in North America, 1856-58.

With her friend, Mary Nicholson, P. Green also visited the President of the United States, James Buchanan, who received them very kindly. P. Green delivered a gospel message and offered a striking prayer on his behalf. "On parting the President thanked them, and said he hoped he should become a wiser and better man."

Priscilla Green's appearance, character, and voice were all very striking. She was very tall, and as we have said, had a delicate and attenuated frame. Owing to her life-long delicacy, she usually wore a blue veil over her Quaker bonnet, which she raised when engaged in the ministry.

Considering her poor health, her eyesight being also much affected which necessitated her living in a darkened room, nothing but a supreme sense of duty could have impelled her to take the large part she did in the exercise of the ministry, and she was frequently laid up in the course of her engagements away from home.

¹ Mary Nicholson (1797-1867), a Minister; obituary memoir in *The Annual Monitor*, 1868.

We now come to P. Green's visit to Lord and Lady Mount Edgcumbe, with her companion, Hannah Christiana Price, of Clifton, Bristol, formerly of Saffron Walden.

H. C. Price wrote a long letter of eight pages to her "Respected and dear friend, Mercy Green," dated Plymouth, 1st mo. 28th, 1853, giving a long and interesting account of this visit.

The noble lord was Ernest Augustus, third earl (1797-1861), and aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria. He married, in 1831, Caroline Augusta, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral and Lady Elizabeth Theresa Feilding.

The letter of H. C. Price is as follows (original in D) :

Thou wilt I think be some what surprised to receive another letter from me so quickly following my last, but having yesterday accompanied my beloved friend in paying so remarkable a visit, I cannot help wishing that thou shouldst be made a partaker in that which has been so peculiarly interesting, and instructive to all, I think I may say, who have in any way been connected with it.

Very soon after our arrival at Plymouth thy beloved daughter felt her mind strongly attracted to visit the Earl of Mt. Edgcumbe, whose very beautiful seat lies across the water, nearly opposite to Plymouth. This attraction she did not mention to anyone until after the public meeting on first day evening, but it was remarkable that during our sojourn in this place we have heard in a casual way many interesting particulars of the Earl, who, it appeared, was a great invalid. After Meeting, my beloved friend requested a few friends to remain, when she told them of the burden which had long rested on her mind. After some little consultation, it was agreed that a note should be sent direct to the Earl. The following reply was received :

"Lord Mount Edgcumbe is unable to write, but dictates this reply to Charles Prideaux. For three or four months he has not felt himself equal to receive any one into his bedroom, but members of his own family; he feels however extremely unwilling to refuse the kindly and flattering proposition of

Priscilla Green: if therefore the wish expressed continues, and if she will think it worth while to come to Mount Edgcumbe at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 or two o'clock on Thursday, Lady M^t Edgcumbe will be happy to receive her and communicate to Lord M^t Edgcumbe her wishes, or conduct her to his room if at the time he feels in a fit state to receive her.

"Mount Edgcumbe, Tuesday, January 25th, 1853."²

Yesterday this important visit was paid. After attending the interment of an aged friend, Mary Fox, a carriage took us to the water's edge. We were accompanied by Charles Hinton an agreeable friend of this place. It was a beautiful day, and the water so calm, that under some circumstances we might have much enjoyed the excursion, notwithstanding the cold. On the opposite side we had a considerable walk before we arrived at the Mansion, the door of which was quickly opened to us and we saw that we were expected. The servant conducted us thro' several grand apartments, at length opening the folding-doors of an elegant sitting-room, which we found vacant. After sitting a considerable time, the Countess made her appearance; she appeared very kind and affable, asked us to take luncheon, which of course we declined; she then requested my dear friend to inform her what was the object of her visit, and she would convey any message to the Earl. Thy dear daughter then told her a little of the practices of friends and also of her own feelings. She then left the room to go to the Earl; Ch^s Hinton followed her and explained still further *who we were* and how it was we were in Plymouth; this explanation was, I believe, quite acceptable, for a message came from the Earl to Charles Hinton requesting to see him first.

After waiting for more than an hour (the doctors four in number being with the Earl), a part of the time alone, and a part with the Countess, who was very kind and showed us her Conservatory, we were at length summoned to the Earl's room, the Countess

² The original letter (in D) is addressed: "Charles Prideaux, 18 Frankfort Street, Plymouth," and sealed with the Mount Edgcumbe arms and crest.

conducting us. It was comparatively quite a small room; a French bed in the middle on which lay the poor stricken Earl, we believe about sixty years of age [56], but looking much older in consequence of his long affliction. He is unable to move a limb, and requires four men to move him in a kind of sling. His grey hair and long beard gave him a very striking appearance, and altogether it was a very touching scene. He requested dear P.G. to sit so as he could see her, as he could not move his head. The Countess at first stood, but afterwards went into the adjoining room, and *fetched herself* a chair. We all sat down near his bedside, and the quietness was truly remarkable. After a short time of silence thy beloved daughter spoke most sweetly and instructively, and although I do not expect he heard any truth that was new to him, I think it must have come to him in an unexpected manner. Afterwards, when she had in a touching manner supplicated for him and his family, and rose from her knees, in a feeling manner he said *Amen*.

When we rose to go he said: "I thank you for this visit, I had fear a polemical discussion might be intended, as I told Mr Hinton, but I find it was nothing of the kind; I agreed to every word you have expressed and I thank you excessively for your visit." The Countess took us kindly by the hand; she seemed also to feel much. The poor Earl would I believe, have gladly shaken hands but he was unable; his countenance bad us a kindly and a feeling farewell.

We soon walked back to our boat and reached home about five o'clock. To myself it has been a truly instructive event and I am inclined to think it has been so in no common degree to many. At the first mention of the concern it appeared to some of the weak ones, amongst whom I number myself *first*, not a little formidable, and we have been led to *smile* at poor Joshua Treffry, who seemed quite knocked down with it, and having nearly ever since been confined to his house. We were ready to think that this affair was too much for him, but now he will hear how sweetly we were prospered, and *that* in every step of the way it may be encouraging to him, as I trust it will be

to me to be more trustful in future as well as more believing.

It is not surprising that dear P.G. should be feeling the effects of the exertion, and I think also the cold has tended to increase a cold which has been hanging about her for some time, and she is sweetly submitting to be nursed to-day, and perhaps we may find it needful to remain here until second day. . .

Thy truly affectionate f^d., H. C. PRICE.

Upon a slip of paper in the autograph of P. Green's friend, Edward Pease, of Darlington, "Father of Railways," he wrote: "Cousin Eliza Barclay tells me [that] the Earl and Countess of M^t Edgecumbe were on board the Bulldog [Man of War] when her sister [in-law] Anna [wife of John] Church Backhouse [of Darlington, the only daughter of Joseph John Gurney of Earlham Hall] died [in 1848, aged 27].
Abridged from an article written by J. J. Green, 13 July, 1920.

Thones Kunders (Dennis Conrad)

Elsewhere in this issue (pages 59 and 69) there are notices of Thones Kunders and his famous descendant, Sir Samuel Cunard. The following pedigree, taken from *Thones Kunders and his Children*, by Hon. Henry C. Conrad, Wilmington, Del., 1871, has been sent by Charles F. Jenkins, who has interested himself, unsuccessfully, to obtain a copy of this valuable book for D.

Thones Kunders was one of the thirteen original settlers from Crefeld, Germany, who followed Francis Daniel Pastorius and in 1683 settled Germantown, Pa. The first Friends' meeting was held in his home, one of the walls of which is still standing.

See *Guide Book to Historic Germantown*, p. 40.

Tones Kunders

Henry Cunreds married Katherine Streypers, daughter of William Streypers, one of the original settlers.

Samuel Cunard married, first _____, second Suzannah Foulke.

Abraham Cunard removed to Nova Scotia 1780, married there 1783.

Sir Samuel Cunard, founder of the Cunard Line, died in London 4-28-1865.

Joseph Sams, Schoolmaster, Bookseller and Virtuoso

THERE are numerous notices scattered about in Quaker and regional literature respecting this extraordinary man, but I do not know where, save in *D.N.B.*, any connected account of his life can be found. A request for information appeared in *Quakeriana*, vol. 3 (1896), p. 43, but this publication came to an end before any reply could be printed. It seems well to collect and connect these scattered fragments and make an attempt to reconstruct a brief life history from them.

Joseph Sams, son of Joseph and Esther Sams, of Wellington, Somerset, was born in 1784. He was an Ackworth scholar, 1794 to 1798. From 1804 to 1810 he was a reading and writing master at the school. During this period, he married, in 1807, Mary, daughter of James and Sarah Brady, of Doncaster (1787-1834). Thomas Firth (d. 1879), of Huddersfield, relating, towards the close of his life, his experiences at Ackworth in 1809 and 1810, describes Joseph Sams as a "fine old English gentleman—wore a three-cornered looped hat—called a three-decker¹—buckles to his knee breeches, and also to his shoes," giving dignity, no doubt, to his appearance (*Hist. of Ackworth School*, 1879, p. 116).

On leaving Ackworth in 1810, J. Sams was appointed the first master of a school established by the Society of Friends in Darlington, later resigning this position and opening a school of his own. Details of his school announcements are given in *Past and Present, a Journal for Scholars of Friends' Schools*, 1903, p. 7. One, dated 1810, refers to "airy and agreeable premises," and states: "Care will be taken to guard against the use of provincialisms or other improprieties . . . in conversation," and "Suitable amusements . . . will be a means of inducing the children to

¹ There is in D a wooden case for a three cornered hat but, alas, no hat within.

return to their learning, at the appointed seasons, with redoubled alacrity." In 1819 it is stated that, with improved premises, "it is apprehended that the denomination of Parlour-boarders might now be suitably adopted by all."

Henry Spencer, the author of *Men that have gone from the Households of Darlington*, 1862, wrote of his "respected preceptor:"

Our venerated master possessed in happy combination all the essential qualifications for an efficient teacher of youth. He was gifted with a great intellect, he had amassed a vast and varied store of learning; he was versed in the art of communicating precisely the kind and amount of instruction which any particular pupil required. . . . He was sometimes angry, often grieved, but never vexed.

And more of warm approbation with mention of several noted pupils (pp. 135-145).

I am not aware of the circumstances which led to the decision of Sams to open a school on his own account. "For reasons which we are unable to state, he resigned this post and commenced an academy on his own account" (Spencer, *op.cit.*), but from several statements in the "Journal of William Robson" (ms. in D), which covers the period January, 1817 to May, 1818, it appears that there was some disagreement between him and the Friends of Darlington, his conduct not being satisfactory to them:

5 mo. 1. 1817. Heard that Fredk. Smith and his family have concluded to come to reside at Darlington with the intention of opening a school there, to the no small dissatisfaction of Joseph Sams, as well as several of his own friends.

2 mo. 22. 1818. Cousin Mary Sams,² accompanied by her husband, came to my father's to see my mother. When sister Rachel went into the parlour to desire Cousin M. Sams to walk upstairs, cousin Joseph asked if it would be convenient to accompany her. [This was not approved.] Joseph said that he did not wish to stay more than 2 or 3 minutes and was about to follow his wife (it is very evident that he was afraid he would be the subject of conversation upstairs if he did not accompany his wife, and that he would not have come down without her), but Father told him rather sharply that it really would not do, so that Father & Joseph were left together in the parlour: Having the curiosity to hear the conversation I listened at the door. . . . My father asked him the reason why he so seldom permitted his Wife to come and see my Mother—a near relative. Father then called him to account respecting his preaching and told him how exceedingly trying it was to Friends to be so disturbed in their meetings for worship and that if he did not

² Mary Sams has been described as one of the "sweet and lovely of the earth."

THE HISTORY

The first volume of the History of the County of York, published in 1791, was a work of great importance, and it was the first of a series of works which have since been published, and which have been of great service to the public.

The second volume of the History of the County of York, published in 1792, was a work of great importance, and it was the first of a series of works which have since been published, and which have been of great service to the public.

The third volume of the History of the County of York, published in 1793, was a work of great importance, and it was the first of a series of works which have since been published, and which have been of great service to the public.

The fourth volume of the History of the County of York, published in 1794, was a work of great importance, and it was the first of a series of works which have since been published, and which have been of great service to the public.

The fifth volume of the History of the County of York, published in 1795, was a work of great importance, and it was the first of a series of works which have since been published, and which have been of great service to the public.

The sixth volume of the History of the County of York, published in 1796, was a work of great importance, and it was the first of a series of works which have since been published, and which have been of great service to the public.

desist from so doing he (my Father) should be under the necessity of taking steps to prevent him. . . . Poor Joseph had little to say in vindication of his conduct. . . . Finding that my Father had cleared his mind of what he had to say, I entered the room and put a stop to the conversation.

Joseph Sams closed his seminary at the Midsummer of 1824, but, prior to this, his interests and energies were with archæology rather than pedagogy. William Robson writes :

8 mo. 13. 1817. Joseph Sams arrived in Darlington last 5th day morning from his travels on the continent. . . . He did not visit Rome having penetrated Italy only as far as Venice.

From school-keeping Sams turned to book-selling. In 1831 he established himself in Prebend Row, Darlington, but continued his travels. Spencer, quoting Longstaff in his *History of Darlington*, states :

He visited not only the chief countries and cities of Europe but travelled extensively in Eastern climes, as Egypt, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, etc. . . . He took advantage of these journeys for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and carried with him for that purpose copies of the Bible Society's translation into Arabic. At Alexandria he was presented to Mahommed Ali by the English Consul General, from whom he wrung a reluctant consent to offer for the acceptance of the Pasha, a beautifully bound copy of the Scriptures,

which gift was accepted. In a notice of J. Sams in the first issue of the *Herald of Truth*, edited by Benjamin Wood, dated, "Liverpool, Eleventh month 1st, 1828," p. 15, it is stated that J. Sams had then been travelling two-and-a-half years.

As a result of these journeys he became a dealer in antiquities, and took business premises at 56, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, London. In 1822-6 he brought out *A Descriptive Catalogue of a valuable Collection of Books in various languages and almost every branch of Science and Literature*, etc., in three parts (copy in D), which contains 8,071 entries, interspersed with woodcuts by Bewick. Copies of this *Catalogue* were presented to Thomas Thompson, of Liverpool and Thomas Mounsey, of Sunderland (original letters in D). The former, in 1824, had commissioned J. Sams to obtain some information for him when in France.

There is a curious and by no means favourable notice of Sams in a review of *The Book Hunter in London*, which appeared in *Notes and Queries*, 8th series, viii., 499 (quoted in *Quakeriana*, vol. 3 (1896), p. 43) :

We wonder if the author, W. Roberts, knows the name of old Sams, the Quaker bookseller and miser, the most plausible old hypocrite and unmitigated old rogue that ever existed, whose skill in vamping up and doctoring a Cawood into a Pynson has been feebly imitated by our degenerate moderns, and at one time threatened to deluge the market with spurious editions. We have had rogues as unprincipled as Sams among those even whom Mr. Roberts essays to immortalize, but none so clever as he.

Another side of Joseph Sams's character is presented to us in John H. Bell's book on *British Folks and British India Fifty Years Ago*, 1892 :

The erudite Joseph Sams, the Egyptologist, was also a keen pro-Indian of Darlington, and, by-and-bye, an enthusiastic adherent of the movement in London and elsewhere. . . . (p. 40).

He was present at the great Anti-slavery Convention in the Freemasons' Hall, London, in 1840, and took part, with Joseph Pease, Senr., John Cropper and others, in one of the discussions—"ever zealous, ever practical, though in his old Quaker manner, somewhat odd and even grotesque" (*ibid.* p. 106). He also attended the second World's Anti-slavery Conference in 1843.

Joseph Sams purchased the premises at the corner of Prebend Row and Priestgate, and later sold them to my father, Harrison Penney. Joseph Sams died 18th March, 1860. I have heard my father say that close search was made of the premises after his death in the expectation of finding money hidden away, but the search resulted in disappointment. It has been stated (*D.N.B.*) that Sams used to secret his money in a screw ferrule at the end of a walking stick.

Joseph and Mary Sams had seven children. Four daughters and one son died, probably of consumption, within a few months of one another in 1831-2; two survived, Sophia Elizabeth (1823-1897, married her cousin, Joseph Sams (1808-1862), of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, and Frederic (1826-). Spencer, *op. cit.* p. 145, states that Frederic "made his home in Australia." In the account of his sister, Sophia, in *The Annual Monitor*, 1898, it is stated that Frederic succumbed to the same complaint as his brother and sisters a few years later. He was certainly living in England in 1843, as his name appears among those Friends who signed the certificate which liberated John Pease for religious service in North America (copy in D).

NORMAN PENNEY.

A few Remarks on the Society of Friends in St. Austell, Cornwall

THE first record we have of Friends begins at Tregongeeves about one-and-a-half miles from St. Austell. It was the residence of Loveday Hambly, who was Aunt to Thomas Lower who married Judge Fell's daughter Mary. He had a brother, Dr. Richard Lower, known to fame not only as Court Physician in the reign of Charles II, but as a medical writer of high standing; he used his influence with some lords of the Royal Society to procure Margaret Fell's release from prison. The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe gave him a piece of a field on the Tregongeeves estate for Friends to use for a graveyard, which for some time was the only one in the county and was used by people from Falmouth and Wadebridge, etc.

The Lowers belonged to an ancient family of Cornwall, where they had a handsome estate about four-and-a-half miles from St. Austell, and about one mile from Grampound. When George Fox was imprisoned in Launceston Jail, Thomas Lower was residing with his Aunt, Loveday Hambly, at Tregongeeves. Hearing, no doubt, of his extraordinary character, he and his aunt paid a visit to the imprisoned reformer, and the conversation that ensued so reached both their hearts, that they left the prison thoroughly convinced of the truth of the doctrines preached by Fox. Thomas Lower compared the force and clearness of the conviction that shot through his soul to a flash of lightning. This was in the year 1656, when he was about twenty-four years of age. Near the close of the same year, he attended a general meeting of the Friends of Cornwall and Devon held at Exeter. George Fox was present, and describes it as a "blessed heavenly meeting, in which the Lord's everlasting power came over all."

The graveyard at Tregongeeves was filled, we suppose, because, when the turnpike road was being improved,

the top of the hill was taken off and the earth was thrown into the graveyard, and filled it up six feet deep, so that we are using the ground again. Some fifty years ago a grave was dug in the top layer of earth, when they came down to a grave stone lying flat with the name Daniel Elliott, Falmouth, 1711.¹ This was taken up and put into the wall as near to the grave as they could put it. Joshua Treffry was at the later funeral, and spoke from the words, "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment." He was interested to read afterwards in the journal of a Ministering Friend in the early times of the Society that this Minister had attended the funeral of Daniel Elliott and had spoken from the same text!

The first meetings in the county were held in Loveday Hambly's kitchen, where a Monthly Meeting for the county was held; then a small house was taken at the lower part of the town; when that grew too small, a larger one was used, about a mile up the hill on the other side of the town; when that became dilapidated, a piece of ground was purchased on the opposite side of the road and the present substantial meeting-house built in 1829.

In the early times the Vicar's daughter joined the Society which greatly grieved her father, so that he put her in the church porch with her feet in the stocks as the people were going to church.

At one time there were about sixty members at a village, four miles from St. Austell, Nanpean and St. Stephens but they fell away from want of care, and there is no trace of them left.

About sixty years ago there was a farmer belonging to St. Austell Meeting who had about half-a-dozen daughters. They were interesting girls, but there were not husbands for them in the Society; they were very loyal members and refused to marry any of the young men around them unless they would join Friends. One young man wanted one of them. He was a miner at Liskeard and applied for membership there, but a mine-owner there objected to him. He had been in his employment and he did not think him a suitable member for a Christian Church, so the young man told the young lady there was a "Friend at Liskeard

¹ Daniel Elliott, of Austle, was buried 1711. 6. 27—Cornwall Register.

who was like Ne-buch-chad-na-zer, whom he would he set up and whom he would he put down." Then they applied for membership at St. Austell and the meeting there wishing to help them received the young man, and he forthwith dressed in a coat without a collar and addressed single people as thou instead of you. The union passed pleasantly during the young wife's life; they had a son and daughter, who were very successful. Then the mother died and the young people went to America, leaving the father to himself; he soon drifted downwards and frequented the public-house, boasting that his coat could never go to the workhouse. But he grew so bad he lost his membership, and in his old age had to go into the workhouse. I remember him coming in his workhouse clothes to meeting. One day, when Joshua Treffry had not given an address, he went to him outside and said: "Joshua, give me sixpence." Joshua said: "No, William, I will not give thee sixpence." He said: "No wonder thou'rt shut up in meeting," a taunt which he knew would be very cutting to the sensitive mind of the Minister.

Some years ago we had a Vicar in this parish who was strong in ceremonials. He heard that the rector of the neighbouring parish had a bell-ringer who was not baptized, so he called on him and admonished him. The rector said: "What about your own ringers; I know one of them who has never been baptized." The Vicar said he would see about that. He found the man and asked him if he was baptized. He said: "No!" Then he said: "You must not ring the church bell until you are baptized." The man said: "Can I get to Heaven without being baptized?" The Vicar said: "Not from this parish." The man said: "Well! what about James Veale and the Quakers?" The Vicar was quite in a fix, and said: "Well, God is very merciful and the Quakers are very few, perhaps He may let them in without."

The Veale family upheld Quakerism in the town all through the last century. They were a large family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters. The sons were employed as woolstaplers and manufacturers of blankets and cloth for great coats. They had a great influence in the neighbourhood for miles around, buying wool from the farmers and supplying small shops in the villages. Some of them had a

grocer's shop and were very successful. The older ones made moderate fortunes and built themselves houses outside the town, and let the younger ones have their turn.

The James Veale mentioned above was a grocer; he was a Minister, and soon made enough for himself and wife to live comfortably, then gave his time to visiting meetings in the county and holding meetings in chapels with George Cornish. He was greatly beloved by everyone who knew him. The chief theme in his ministry was the love and mercy of God. His visits to the sick, afflicted and aged were much appreciated. The brothers were very different one from the other, but each was occupied with his own spiritual gift and the result was a continuation of spiritual life through the century. The widow of the youngest brother died about four years ago, which brought the family to an end, as her only son was killed in a motor accident some years before and was not married. He was the only representative of the eight brothers.

ELIZABETH FARDON.

Swarthmoor Hall in 1772

The following reference to Swarthmoor is taken from a MS. account belonging to Mrs. Vere O'Brien (née Arnold-Forster), of a tour by William Forster (1747-1824), schoolmaster, of Tottenham, and others:

"4th day, 8th, 7 mo. About six this Morn: took a Walk with Fr^d Chamly to see Swarthmore Hall, the late Residence of George Fox. It is in a fine situation. The House, which is a large Stone Building, with spacious rooms, wainscotted thro'out, large old Windows, is much come to Decay, as well as the Offices and the Gardens and many fine Walks, in a ruinous Condition, the many fine Pines which were in the Groves were fell'd, and the whole Estate, which was very considerable, much out of repair. It was then inhabited by Farmers, whose Poverty rather pleaded an Excuse for their Keeping it in a miserable Condition; there had been several fine Walks in the Garden & some Brooks of Water, but it now only forms an unpleasing appearance & occasion'd serious reflection on the difference a few years had made.¹

¹ The descendants of Margaret Fox sold the Swarthmoor estate in 1759.

Commitments at Cambridge, 1660-61

PROF. COURTNEY KENNY, LL.D., of Downing College, Cambridge, has sent, per Albert J. Crosfield, the following extracts from Sir Thomas Sclater's notebooks, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford :

4th February, 1660 [1660/61].—"The Quakers committed to the gaol in Cambridge by Mr. Chapman Major, myself, Mr. Rose, Mr. Levin, from the Town Hall; being a list sent me by the gaoler for refusing to take oath of obedience:—Joseph Cooke, taken up, and discharged by Mr. Major, Rob. Letchworth, Reuben Steven, Will. Allen, George Nash, Mathew Blackley, John Wright, Thos. Edmondson, Jo. Cranwell, Thomason Blackley the Alderman's wife; Elizabeth Smith, Susan Croft, Helen Allen, Thomason Canham, Alex Aston, Joan Edmondson, Joan Yates, Judith Thomson, Ann Cocker, Suse Field, Ann Bone, Mary Woods, Joan Jobson, Mary Sparrow, Widdow Beton.

"The women are all discharged by Mr. Major; but stay upon the payment of their fees, which they deny."

7th February, 1660.—"Thomas Clark, Quaker, committed to the Tolbooth by Rule, the constable, being taken with John Peace, a tailor, and about twenty women at a conventicle at the Quakers' house over against Sidney; and brought by Corporal Hatley, Clark confest they were above one hour, seeking God there. Peace was prisoner at the Castle, and delivered to the undergaoler."

10th February, 1660.—"Joseph Cole, Quaker, committed to the Tolbooth by me and Mr. Ewin, for meeting that day in the conventicle over against Sidney, with 29 women. The women set free."

"We defer'd answering the sheet till some one espoused it; not thinking it our duty to take notice of every ones Snarling or barking behind the Curtain."

SAMUEL FULLER (d. *circa* 1736), schoolmaster, of Dublin, to Josiah Forster, of Coventry, schoolmaster, 19 xi. 1729, referring to the adverse writings of Joseph Boyse (1660-1728), preacher in Dublin. Original letter in D, presented by Mrs. Vere O'Brien, of Ennis, Co. Clare.

In the minutes of Bridlington M.M., 4 iv. 1740, a certain woman is described as "of a imprudent and floating behaviour."

Hands Across the Sea

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CARLETONS IN IRELAND
AND AMERICA, 1752 TO 1791.

By favour of Miss Margaret Ferrier Young, of Dublin, we are able to print, from typed copies of the originals, a series of letters which passed between Thomas Carleton (1699-1792), of Kennet, Chester Co., Pa., and some of his relatives in Ireland. We have not seen the originals.

It is interesting to notice that in addition to the Gospel messages carried to and fro across the Atlantic by visiting Ministers, these Friends were able to arouse and maintain interest by personal and epistolary communication, between families in the Old World and the New.

Thomas Carleton (1699-1792) was a son of Mark Carleton (1670-1711) and Susanna Watson, who left Mountmellick, in 1711, for Pennsylvania, crossing on the ship *Cofar*. Mark died on the voyage "of a bloody flux." Thomas Carleton married, in 1730, at Kennet, Pa., Hannah Roberts (1689-1758), widow of Robert Roberts, and daughter of William and Mary Howell, of Haverford, Pa. For Hannah Roberts, see *The Friend* (Phila.), vol. 32, p. 388.

Thomas and Hannah were Ministers and the former was appointed Clerk of Newark M.M. in 1748, and was constantly occupied with the work of the Society, until, after many years' service, old age demanded relaxation and retirement. In 1788, Elisha Kirk reports the good old man "green in the Truth, though memory much failed" (Comly, *Friends' Miscellany*, vi. 63), and next year William Blakey visited him and refers to him as "an ancient Friend, my father's shipmate" (*ibid.* iv. 100). Both Friends were Pennsylvanians. Hugh Judge attended a meeting at his house in 1788—"the old man being unable to get out, Friends appointed a meeting at his house, to be held once a month" (*Memoirs*, 1841, p. 146). The letters reveal a man of deep religious feelings and one taking much interest in the welfare of his own family and of his kinsfolk across the sea.

We are indebted for information to *The Barringtons*, by Amy Barrington, 1917; *Bicentennial of Old Kennet*

Meeting House, 1911; Immigration of Irish Quakers to Pennsylvania, by A. C. Myers, 1902; Rancocas John Woolman, 1922; and many other books and pamphlets.

America

Philadelphia, Penn.

The 17th of the 3rd month,

1752.

My friend and cousin

Elizabeth Carleton.¹

Being at Philadelphia at our general Spring meeting, went to our esteemed friend Elizabeth Hudson,² who was returned from paying you a religious visit, and in our little conversations she told me she had at times much converse with thee, with whom she signified, there was an intimate nearness of friendship begotten, which account was very pleasing and satisfactory to me. Now, dear cousin, having this opportunity (which I heard of but this afternoon) was willing to use it to let thee and thy dear Mother know, that when I left home four days ago, my family was well, hoping these lines may find you in the same enjoyment, and it would be very pleasing to me to hear from thee, thy sister,³ or Mother,¹ by a line, of your health, and how many children my Uncle Joshua left, and where settled, and also of my Uncle Caleb's family, and Aunt Deborah Chandlee's¹⁰ Children, as either of you have an opportunity.

And if ye Almighty favour with health and ability? I hope to be more particular concerning my father's children in America, that we may hear from one another sometimes, and not seem any longer as strangers one to another, for it is always pleasing for me to hear of my relations and kindred's welfare, and much more so to hear of their walking in the truth and that thee and you all, with my poor self, may be careful to walk therein, is the desire of thy friend and cousin,

THOMAS CARLETON.

Friend Hudson desired when I wrote to thee, to signify her love and respects to thee. If either of you incline to write, please to direct for Thomas Carleton, Living at Kennett, to be left with Michael Lightfoot in Philadelphia.

Ireland

Dublin,

27th of 4th month,

1752.

Dear cousin,

Thomas Carleton.

I received thy acceptable lines and was glad to hear of thine and family's welfare, and well pleased thou has begun to correspond with us, that we may become a little acquainted as we are so nearly related by blood, and not only so, but I hope we are in the nearest relationship, as children of the one Father, who are desiring to please him in all our actions, words and thoughts, and if so, I believe we shall have true unity in spirit one with another, though we are far separated in body; that we may come to this happy situation, is the fervent desire of my soul for us all.

Our dear friend William Brown⁴ informed us of his acquaintance with thee, and I thought over and over of writing thee a few lines by him, but as thy letter came in the interim, intend to send this sooner; he has almost completed his journey through this Nation to the comfort of sensible friends, and I hope peace of his mind. His companion who (I suppose) left home with him, F. [J.] Churchman⁴, is expected here daily, and there is landed here a few days ago a worthy friend from England, Samuel Spavold.⁵ May we, who are thus highly favoured live so as in some degree to merit it.

I am glad to hear of the welfare of my dear friend, E. Hudson, we have had some account of her being married, should be glad to know by thee, the truth of it, and to whom. Please to give my Mother's, sister's, and my dear love to her.

By this thou may know that when my father died, he left my sister and me, and one brother⁶ who lived but a short time after him. My sister has been much afflicted with illness, and is at present in a poor state of health. My Mother and I, through mercy, are pretty well. We three live together in my Grandfather's house,⁷ were with him before he died (he being ancient) which was about a year ago. My uncle Caleb⁸ left four children, three sons, one

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

daughter. His eldest son still unmarried, keeps a shop and had his sister to keep house for him, till a few months ago she died of a fever, being 28 years old, and a great loss to him. His younger brother, Johnathan, was with him. The second son, Samuel, is wed to a daughter of Paul Johnson's,⁹ keeps a shop and has one son. Aunt Chandlee¹⁰ left two daughters who are married to two brothers, Joseph and John Thompson and one son Thomas³⁸ who follows the chandlery business, lives in this city, is married and has two sons. Now having given thee a full account of what thou desirest, hope thou wilt be particular in telling of thy father's children.

I much desire the prosperity of us all in the blessed truth, and that we may first seek the Kingdom of Heaven and the Righteousness thereof, and no doubt that all things necessary for us will be added.

With dear love to thee and family, thy loving friend and cousin,

ELIZ. CARLETON.

America

*Kennett in Chester County,
Pennsylvania,*

8th of 11th month,

1752.

My dear Cousin, Elizabeth Carleton.

I have been at our yearly meeting at Burlington, on my return home was presented with thy acceptable lines, and can truly say they were very welcome to me, being pleased to hear of your welfare, except Cousin Deborah, who I understand by thee is but poorly of late, but I hope better by this time. Yet, dear Cousin, let us all submit to ye will of our Heavenly Father and learn to be rightly acquainted with his Fear, and then whether riches or poverty, sickness or health, or what circumstances of life soever He may suffer us to fall into, we shall certainly have Him to be our Friend that will be nearer to us than a brother, for where His fear takes place in the Heart, the Lust of ye flesh, the lust of ye eye, or ye Pride of Life, can have no room but must be subdued.

I don't write thus, as tho' thee, thy Mother, and sister were not acquainted with this Holy Fear of God, but by way of encouragement, that as I hope you have begun well, so you may hold out to the end, for we understand 'tis the end crowns all, and that you, with us, and we with you, may so run that in the end we may receive a Crown of Righteousness.

This also may inform you that my family are at this time favoured with health, as are all my brothers and sisters for what I know, being all eleven in number (viz) one brother and four sisters of my own, being the children my mother had by my father, and four sons and one daughter she had by Father Parke, her second husband who died about 20 years ago.¹¹ My Mother married again, lived with her third husband¹¹ near 10 years and died seven years ago. My eldest sister Elizabeth with her husband and family (they having 7 children when they left these parts) are removed to North Carolina, a country that is settling pretty fast, where they say land is cheap. I had a letter from her last spring, they were then well. My second sister, Sarah, lives in Philadelphia, never has married. But I think behaves well. My brother John lives about 30 miles from me, I hear has lately married. My sisters Mary and Phoebe both married and have several children, I believe eight or ten each, and myself have been married 22 years and have two children named Susanna³⁵ and Thomas,³⁴ both grown up but neither of them married.

I suppose thou hast heard that my father died at sea, on his voyage to this country about 41 years ago, and left my mother and us six children who arrived in a strange land, knew not one face therein, but He that was the preserver of Joseph, when in a strange land, has been so to some of us in preserving of us in some degree near unto Himself, for which He is worthy of our praise forever.

I saw friend Elizabeth Hudson (that was) at our yearly Meeting was then well. She inquired if I had an account from thee. I had not then received thy letter. . . . She was married the latter end of fourth or beginning of fifth month last, to our Friend Anthony Morris. Lives in Philadelphia. I hope is well married. . . .

Thus, dear Cousin, I think I have answered thy request concerning My Father's Children, and I must now conclude

with desires that we may all more and more learn the fear of God, for it is this only that keeps the heart clean. . . .

My love, thy assured friend and cousin,

THOMAS CARLETON.

[This letter is re-addressed to Richard Shackleton's care, Ballitore, near Kilcullen-bridge.]

Kennet,

19th of the 6th month, 1763.

Loving Cousin, Elizabeth Shackleton.

Having this opportunity by a young man going to Dublin, make use of it, to renew our former little acquaintance by such paper messengers as to inform thee of my health, which, through mercy, is continued to me now in my decline of life, having seen upwards of sixty-three years. . . . My beloved companion left me upwards of five years ago, and my children (being two) and I live mostly together, my lot being often cast abroad among Friends, as I apprehend, in my great Master's service.

'Tis likely you in that nation may be visited soon by two men friends from our country, William Horn¹² and Thomas Goodwin,¹³ whose labour in the ministry will be, I doubt not, acceptable to the sincere honest-hearted among you. If thou seest them, mind my love to them; please to let them know their families were well last week, being the time of Concord Quarterly Meeting at which I was. . . . I have two children, a daughter and a son. My son married has four children. . . .

I should be pleased with a line from thee. I understand thou art married, and by all accounts it is to an agreeable companion.¹⁴ Where that is the case, and both concerned as true Yokefellows for the Honour and Reputation of Truth, they will have the assurance of solid peace, in ye end, and tho' sometimes they may meet with afflicting and distressing occurrences, my desires are that Ye Great Preserving Hand may be ever near to support His faithful persevering children, in ye various exercises they may have to engage in.

From thy affectionate friend and kinsman, tho' unknown by face,

THOMAS CARLETON.

My respects to Susanna Hatton¹⁵ when sees her.

*Kennett in Chester County,
ye 26, 11th month, 1764.*

Dear Cousin [Elizabeth Shackleton].

I received the acceptable letters from thee, one dated the 11th month, 1763, and the other the 4th month last, which were both very welcome to me, they giving an account of thine and family health, except the loss of thy beloved son, who thou mention was called after thy grandfather George Rooke.¹⁶ . . . Thou signified I might have heard of thy grandfather, by this know, I have seen him and I think heard him in the ministry when I was young, and am secretly thankful at times there is some of the old stock that bears the right mark of Christ's sheep, and are desirous to be of his flock and family. May they keep their ranks in righteousness and walk in humility before Him. . . .

May likewise know, that our friends Thomas Lightfoot and his wife Susanna¹⁵ landed at Philadelphia at ye time of our Yearly Meeting in ye 9th month last, I saw them the day after they landed, and also at Quarterly Meeting this day two weeks. . . .

I was at West River yearly meeting for Maryland, this summer and on my way at a friend's house saw a young woman, who said she was the daughter of Thomas Fennell, brother to Joshua Fennell of Kilcommman in County Tipperary. Being in Cork, she took ship for Patapsco in Maryland, and had like to have been sent into the country among the Planters, but friends bought her time, I think for 4 years.¹⁷ In conversation with her she informed me the circumstances she was under and thought her friends knew not where she was, and at last consented I should inform them, which I hope thou wilt be assistant in. I think her name is Deborah Fennell, and if she behaves well, she is in a very good place. . . .

With kind and sincere affection to thee and love to thy husband tho' unknown.

I remain thy cousin and kinsman,

THOMAS CARLETON.

Deborah Fennell lived with one William Moore, in Baltimore town, near Patapasco River in Maryland.

*Kennett in Chester County,
Pennsylvania.*

23 4th mo. 1768.

Dear Friend and Kinsman, Thomas Carleton.¹⁸

By this ye may know I received thy letter dated ye 8mo last which was considerable satisfaction to me and the more so that it bears the name of one of the old stock of Friends, who thought nothing too near or too dear to sacrifice on the altar of Self denial, in order to win the prize to their never dying souls, which I hope dear Cousin is thy particular care, and as thou may have an increasing family as thou art thus concerned, thou wilt prove an example of piety and virtue to them, that they with thee may be meek and modest and have an eye to the recompense of reward when time here may terminate with us.

As to the circumstances of my family, when about thirty years of age I married an honest friend, we had two children, a daughter and a son who both married. I, at present live with my son, he having my plantation on rent of me. Thus near ten years since my beloved companion and I were parted by death, having lived together near twenty eight years, in a good degree of gospel fellowship, and I doubt not but my loss is her lasting gain. . . . I am now in my 69th year of my age, yet may say, through the Mercy of My heavenly Father, having my health as well as most of my years, which I many times am secretly thankful for them.

May also inform you that this comes by a friend¹⁹ who proposes a religious visit to thy Nation, and when thee sees him he can inform thee something concerning me, being intimately acquainted with him. He is, I think a true hearted friend, and I doubt not that his Service will be acceptable to the upright hearted in your Nation. My desires to the Almighty are, that he may be preserved through the service required of him, and that if it be the Divine Will he may return with the answer of peace to his Family and friends.

I seem not to have much more to write, and only signify that Susanna Lightfoot and her husband desired to have their love remembered to thee. Accept of a large share thereof, both to thy Father and Spouse tho' unknown.

I am thy affectionate friend and kinsman,

THOMAS CARLETON.

P.S. My family and relations here are in a good degree of health for what I know at present, my relations and I living remote from each other in this Country. My son,³⁴ of the same name with thou and I, has five children, two sons, Mark and Samuel, and three daughters, Hannah, Dinah and Martha. My daughter³⁵ married about two years ago and has no child living. I hope she will prove a serviceable woman, there is great need of such in this day, when sin and iniquity so much abound, and love to ye Truth was cold even among the professors thereof.

Your assured friend T.C.

Ireland

Ballitore,

13 of 3d mo, 1769.

Dear Friend and Cousin,
Thomas Carleton.

I received thy very acceptable letter by an ancient worthy Friend, Thomas Goodwin, whose company we had the favour of enjoying more of than, of some other friends, as my father-in-law was his companion for some time. It was a goodly sight to see two such venerable ancients, travelling in so good a service. Thomas had the esteem (I believe) of sensible friends through the Nation, and I hope his labour of love will not be all in vain, his doctrine was sound and his conduct very exemplary and pleasing.

I am thankful that I have been brought into thy remembrance, and desire it may continue to be so, for, dear cousin, many are the troubles and various the dispensations to be met with in this land of uncertainties and the state of the unthinking part of our Society, not the least painful. . . . I hope some of the youth of this land, who have been renewedly visited of late years, will give up wholly to be formed according to the will of the great Potter, and there may be useful vessels raised up amongst us fit for his house. This prospect is pleasant, and in order that such a work may not be frustrated it seems necessary to some further advanced in age, to walk wisely before them.

I thought this little account would be pleasing to thee, as thou wishes the prosperity of Zion, and that her excellency

may become the praise of the whole earth, but the poor travellers, who have been amongst us find hard work in many places, notwithstanding some seem willing to join the offers of love, for great are the numbers who remain in a state of too great insensibility and deafness, tho' powerfully called. We have had several acceptable visits of that kind of late years, the last was our worthy friend Thomas Gawthorp,²⁰ and we hear two women friends are shortly expected from England;²¹ which some of us think a favour meriting thankfulness. I am glad to hear thy health is continued, and that thou art agreeably situated as to thy dwelling, and think it much better when that is the case, than for a single person to keep house, as thou mayest be more at liberty to do the remaining part of thy day's work, which I sincerely desire may be done, so that thou may have to say with the faithful servant of old, "I have fought the good fight I have finished my course," etc. . . .

My dear Mother died two years ago, she was I suppose in the 79th year of her age, and I hope after many trials, was fitted for her change. My husband's first wife's mother²² died some weeks before, and near two years ago an ancient aunt of his, and one year ago his Mother,²³ each of them about 80 years of age. We hope their days work was done. . . . I have two weakly little girls of my own.²⁴ We have three hopeful children pretty well grown, of my husband's. My truly affectionate husband and help meet in the best sense, who has been more like an own son and brother to my mother and sister, desires to have his dear love given to thee. . . .

Thy affectionate friend and cousin

ELIZABETH SHACKLETON.

P.S. I desire to know if thou knows Mary Eddy wife to James Eddy²⁵ from Ireland, thou mayst give my kind love to her and let her know I would be glad to hear from her, or of her welfare.

America

Kennett,

ye 19th of 6mo 1772.

Dear Friend and Cousin, Elizabeth Shackleton.

I think the last letter I received from thee came by friend Thos. Goodwin, which I was much pleased with.

I expect this to go by our worthy friend Samuel Neale,²⁶ who I suppose has nearly gone through what seemed before him on our Continent. His service has been well received by faithful friends, though I have not much of his company, yet I may say my spirit was nearly united to him when our lots have happened together at Meeting. My situation is much as thou hast had an account of. My daughter²⁷ is married to an agreeable Husband, and they live several miles from me. . . . I live with my son, who allows me an interest to live upon, out of my estate, which I think to keep in my hands as long as I have need of it. I buried my second sister named Sarah, in ye 1st mo 1771. She had lived most of her time in Philadelphia.

Mary Eddy's husband, James Eddy, died 18 months ago, and she, with some of her children, follows the business he did. I saw her when last in Philadelphia. She seems as cheerful, I believe as she can be under the stripping, trying dispensation. I hope she will be preserved to the end in a state of true watchfulness, no state safer for poor mortals. . . . I expect before this time Robert Willis²⁸ and Wm. Hunt²⁹ have been on a visit to your Nation, and three other friends left us lately on the same account, viz., Sarah Morris,³⁰ John Woolman,³¹ Samuel Emlin,³² whose service amongst faithful upright-hearted friends, I doubt not will be acceptable tho' some may think there may appear something of singularity³³ in some of them, yett wisdom is justified of her children.

From thy friend and Kinsman

THOMAS CARLETON.

[The next letter, in rather shaky handwriting, is dated from Philadelphia the 2nd of the 6th month, 1775.]

Loving Friend and Cousin, Elizabeth Shackleton.

Being here at this time on a journey to Yearly Meeting held at Egg Harbour on the sea coast in New Jersey, and hearing of a opportunity to inform thee of my health and that I left my family well yesterday, hoping this may find thee and thine in the same enjoyment, which I take as a great mercy from our great benefactor. Dear cousin, this time is a time of close trial and deep exercise to the honest-hearted, our land, that was a land of peace, most of the time, since the

settlement thereof, there is now seeing little but the alarums of War in our border, and mostly through the Colonies in North America, and what makes it most afflicting is that too many of the professors of Truth among us joins with them in their military appearances, so that it looks to me there is a time of sifting coming on when the chaff will be separated from ye wheat.

I may also inform that my ancient friend and companion Thomas Goodwin who visited your Island a few years ago, departed this life some weeks since, in the 82nd year of his age. I believe in peace with God, and in unity with faithful friends. I was at his funeral, where there was a large meeting. I think to good satisfaction. My son and I still live together as formerly. He hath six children, viz., Hannah, Dinah, Martha, Mark, Samuel and Lydia Carleton.³⁴

My daughter hath three children, viz., Hannah, Sarah and Mary Harlan.³⁵ Her husband, Michael Harlan, bears the name of an honest man among his neighbours. I mentioned above, a time of sifting coming on, which may be suffered by us, that the Church may be purged of its useless and fruitless members. . . .

I saw Susanna Lightfoot; she is well. Mary Eddy lives in this City, a widow. She bears a pretty reputable character amongst Friends, and would be glad to hear from thee.

With love to thy beloved companion,

Your affectionate cousin,

THOMAS CARLETON.

[This letter is addressed

To Elizabeth Shackleton,

at Ballitore

To the care of Samuel Neal

near Cork in Ireland.]

Ireland

Ballitore,

8th 9th mo 1775.

Dear Cousin, Thos. Carleton.

The receipt of thy kind letter of the 2nd of the 6mo. [1775] was very pleasing to us, as it informed of thy being able in such an advanced age to perform the duty of attending

General Meetings, for the worship and service of the Great Creator of Mankind. . . . I take it very kind of thee, to make us acquainted with thy children and their's, and in return I let thee know, that my husband and I live pretty much in the same way as when I wrote to thee before: too much in the hurries of life, having a very large family of boarders, but cannot well get out of it, till my husband's son, a fine well behaved young man, is settled, and can take the business upon him.³⁶ I believe I informed thee long since that my dear Mother was removed by death, and that my sister and some of our daughters live together. My husband's worthy father lived with her for some years, and also died with her. Now thy cousin Saml. Carleton³⁷ lodges with her, he being left alone without wife or child, and has been infirm at times.

Thy cousin Hannah Thompson¹⁰ is left a widow. She has three daughters all well settled and intends to make her home with one and sometimes with another. Thy relative Thomas Chandlee³⁸ has lately broke up house, and with his eldest son has left the city of Dublin, and now lives with his youngest son, in a town about 30 miles in the country. He is an ancient man and has been infirm of late years.

Your affectionate and loving cousin,

ELIZABETH SHACKLETON.

Ballitore,

4th mo. 9th 1778.

Dear Friend and Cousin,

Thomas Carleton.

I received thy acceptable letter of the 19th of 6th month, 1772, which I suppose was sent by our Friend S. N., whose service I doubt not was acceptable in your land as it is at home, his doctrine being adorned with a life and conversation suitable.

It was pleasing to me and thy other relations here to find thou enjoyed a tolerable state of health of body considering thy age, and thy (which is much to be preferred) desire to be preserved in a watchful state to the end: this health of mind, is a great mercy and a good example to those who are younger, to see the aged lively and spirited in religion in advanced years, and an encouragement for those also, to press forward toward the prize of the high calling in

Christ. Our dear and worthy friends W. Hunt and companion,³⁹ visited this nation very acceptably to sensible friends, but thou hast heard before this, that William laid down his natural life, in England in the noble cause of Religion, as did another dear friend whom we had not the pleasure of seeing here.³¹

In a religious meeting in a Friend's family in this nation I heard William speak of his own death as it appeared after, in a remarkable manner. . . .

I believe it was since my last to thee that my Husband's honourable Father departed this life about 75 years of age, bright and lively to the last. The church has sustained a great loss in his removal, but I hope his loss will be in some measure made up in his son,³⁶ who is much grown up in the service of Truth, and some of his grandchildren whom we hope may be useful members of Society. . . .

Friends in America have no doubt heard of the loss the churches in general have had in the decease of that great and eminent instrument in the Lord's hands, Samuel Fothergill, to the sorrow of many to whom he was nearly united. But he, who gives life, has a just right to take it, when he pleases and who dare say "What doest Thou?"

I desire when thou seest any of our dear Friends who are acquainted with us, thou wilt give our love to them, particularly to Susanna Lightfoot whose welfare we are glad to hear of, tho' I do not write to her. Writing is rather difficult to me now. I am so hurried about worldly affairs, but hope sometime if Providence please to be a little released.

I am glad to hear of thy Sister Sarah making such a good end, and of thy children's welfare.

I am thy loving friend and Cousin

ELIZABETH SHACKLETON.

To be concluded

NOTES

¹ Elizabeth Carleton (1726-1804) was a daughter of Joshua Carleton (1684-1736/7) and Rachel Rooke (1687-1766). Her American correspondent was her first cousin. She married Richard Shackleton, of Ballitore, in 1755. See The Shackleton Letters, in *Journal of County Kildare Archæ. Soc.*, Jan. 1918.

² Elizabeth Hudson (1721-1783) came from Philadelphia. She was in Ireland with Jane Hoskins in 1748 and in Scotland in 1749. In 1752 she married Anthony Morris, Junr., of Philadelphia.

³ Deborah Carleton (1713-1778). In a letter from Richard Shackleton to his daughter Grubb, dated 27 vii. 1778, he writes:

"Our loss, to be sure, is great, in thy beloved aunt, Deborah Carleton, as she was both a sensible and sincere woman. She was watchful over our interests and over the interest and welfare of our children, with an anxious, tender, affectionate solicitude." (*R. and E. Shackleton*, 1849, p. 111.)

⁴ William Brown (-1786), of Philadelphia, was in Europe several years from 1750. At a meeting in Ireland early in 1752, "Will^m laid open the Hireling Priests and their corrupt practices, as Pride, Covetousness, and Oppression with great authority. . . ." (*Jnl.* x. 253.) In 1728, William Brown married Susanna Churchman (1701-1790); both were Ministers. In 1770, Samuel Neale met him in America and remarked that "he looked as well and almost as young, as when he was in Ireland." (*R. and E. Shackleton*, 1849, p. 65.)

John Churchman (1705-1775) accompanied William Brown and was no doubt the F. Churchman of this letter.

⁵ For Samuel Spavold (c. 1708-1795), see *Jnl.* x. 129.

⁶ Thomas Carleton (1720-1737) died of consumption.

⁷ George Rooke (1652-1742) was a very prominent Friend in Ireland and England. He was born in Cumberland and joined Friends about 1672. "When not engaged in religious services, he was diligently employed at his trade." In 1686, he married, in Limerick, Joan Clark (d. 1737) and settled there. In 1693 they removed to Earl Street, Dublin. "From the time of his wife's death, his only daughter, Rachel Carleton, a widow, lived with him until his death on 7 December, 1742." (*The Barringtons*, p. 243, where there is a portrait of G. Rooke.) There are many references to this Friend in D.

⁸ The words "about a year ago" must be a mis-statement or mis-transcription.

⁸ Caleb Carleton (1682-*ante* 1752).

⁹ Paul Johnson (1682-1746) was a son of John and Sarah Johnson, of Chappel Izzard, near Dublin. He became a prominent Friend in Dublin. His grandfather, James Johnson, had immigrated from Lancashire. He married, in 1704, at Charleville, Co. Cork, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Harris. There were twelve children, nine of whom died in childhood.

He visited America in 1731 being liberated by the "Mens Meeting held in Dublin, the 6th of the 2nd mo: 1731."

Information from Edith Webb, Dublin.

¹⁰ Deborah Carleton (1677-1718), an elder sister of Joshua, married John Chandlee.

Of one of the sons-in-law, R. Shackleton wrote, 20 iv. 1774:

"Last Second-day morning, our dear friend and Kinsman, Joseph Thompson, died in his bed, having been the night preceding (to all appearance) in good health and spirits. It is supposed that he died in his sleep, as his wife who lay with him, did not perceive it till she arose" (*R. and E. Shackleton*, 1849, p. 94).

¹¹ Mark Carleton's widow married Richard Parks in 1713 and John Fincher in 1735. She died *circa* 1745.

¹² William Horne (1714-1772), of Philadelphia and Darby, Pa., was of the Horne family of Sussex, England. He married Elizabeth Davis in 1737. He was a Minister for twenty-five years.

The Sharpless Family, 1887, p. 305; *My Ancestors*, by Norman Penney, 1920.

¹³ Thomas Goodwin (1694-1775) was born in Wales and emigrated, with his parents, to Pennsylvania in 1708. He visited Europe in 1763 and again in 1768-9.

¹⁴ This was Richard Shackleton (1726-1792), the son of Abraham Shackleton (1697-1771), founder, in 1726, of the celebrated school at Ballitore, Co. Kildare. Elizabeth Carleton married him, as his second wife, in 1755, and took charge of his three children, and, after the death of her father-in-law, shared with her husband the care of the school, until his son, Abraham (1752-1818), took it over and liberated R. and E. Shackleton to visit Friends in their various Meetings.

Love-letters of R. S. and E. C. are printed in "The Shackleton Letters" (*Jnl. Co. Kildare Archæ. Soc.*, Jan. 1918), with comment by Margaret Ferrier Young, of Dublin.

Memoirs and Letters of R. and E. Shackleton, 1822 and 1849.

R. Shackleton's first wife was Elizabeth Fuller, d. 1754.

¹⁵ Susannah Hudson, afterwards Hatton and Lightfoot (1719/20-1781), visited America as Hudson in 1737 and as Hatton in 1760. In 1763 she married Thomas Lightfoot, who had met her in America and had come over to propose to her (Leadbeater, *Biog. Notices of Friends in Ireland*, 1823) and about a year later she embarked with her husband and family in order to settle in Pennsylvania (*Piety Promoted*).

T. Lightfoot died in 1793 (*Journal of Elizabeth Drinker*, 1889).

¹⁶ George Rooke Shackleton, born 1761, died 11 March, 1764.

¹⁷ She was an indentured servant or "redemptioner"—"it was a frequent occurrence for poor emigrants to sell themselves into temporary servitude, usually for a term of four years, in order to defray the cost of their transportation to Pennsylvania. . . . Many Friends, particularly from Ireland, arrived in this manner" (Myers, *Immigration of Irish Quakers into Pa.*, p. 99, quoted, with other illustrative matter, in *Jnl.* vii. 142).

¹⁸ Thomas Carleton (d. c. 1768). Probably the only son of Samuel Carleton (note 37). He married early in 1767, and died in about a year's time. See *R. and E. Shackleton*, 1849, pp. 41ff.

¹⁹ This was, probably, Thomas Goodwin (see note 13). He was in Ireland in 1768 (*Jnl.* xv. 18).

²⁰ For an account of Thomas Gawthrop (1709-1780), of Kendal, see *Friends' Quarterly Examiner*, 1903; Rancocas John Woolman, 1922, p. 577.

²¹ According to a "Record of Friends travelling in Ireland," printed in *Jnl.* xv., Sarah Taylor, of Manchester and Alice Rigge, of Kendal, were travelling in that country in 1768. This may be a reference to these Friends.

²² Richard Shackleton's first wife (m. 1749) was Elizabeth Fuller (d. 1754), daughter of Henry Fuller, of Fuller's Court, Ballitore and Deborah Barcroft. By Elizabeth Fuller he had four children—Deborah, Margaret, Abraham and Henry (d. yg.), Deborah (b. 1749) married Thomas Chandlee (1748-1816), of Athy, in 1780, and Margaret (b. 1751) married Samuel Grubb (1750-1815), of Clonmel, in 1776.

²³ Margaret, wife of Abraham Shackleton, 1st (1696-1771), was a daughter of Richard Wilkinson, of Knowlbank in Craven, Co. York, and Margaret Hall, aunt of David Hall, the Minister-schoolmaster, of Skipton.

Pedigree of Shackleton, 1811, in D.

²⁴ Mary and Sarah. Mary Shackleton (1758-1826) married, in 1791, William Leadbeater and became the writer and historian of the family. Sarah Shackleton died unmarried.

²⁵ James Eddy (1712-c. 1770), of Belfast, and Mary Darragh (c. 1724-), his wife (married c. 1742), were Presbyterians who joined Friends. They emigrated to America, c. 1753. They had sixteen children, all of whom were dead save Thomas and Mary (Hosack), when Thomas wrote his reminiscences towards the end of the century.

Thomas Eddy (1758-1827) was a merchant and philanthropist, of New York. He was styled "the Howard of America."

Life, by Samuel L. Knapp, New York, 1834, with portrait.

²⁶ Samuel Neale (1729-1792) was born in Dublin. In 1757 he married Mary Peisley (1717-1757), who died a few days after her marriage. S. Neale was in America 1770-72. He lived at Spring Mount, near Cork. "His dwelling is neat and elegant and commands a delightful prospect. He became possessed of this place by his wife, a pleasing sensible religious Friend [presumably a second wife]" (*R. and E. Shackleton*, 1849, p. 120).

²⁷ Susannah Carleton married Michael Harlan. See note 35.

²⁸ Robert Willis (? 1713-1791) was of New Jersey. James Jenkins, who met him in Ireland states that "he was a man of extremely wild and rustic appearance. In his address to Friends at our week-day meeting, he told them bluntly that they were 'an idle company and an indolent company'" (*Records and Recollections*, p. 96). He was brought up to the trade of a carpenter, but owing to poor health "he supported himself by making nets, which he knitted and knotted as he travelled about on his preaching tours" (*Rancocas John Woolman*, 1922, p. 372).

²⁹ William Hunt (1733-1772) was of Guilford County, North Carolina. James Jenkins writes of him as "a cheerful, indeed very agreeable fellow-traveller to Robert Dudley and myself for many miles" (*Records*, p. 96). He was a great preacher. His cousin, John Hunt (c. 1740-1824), wrote of him in his Journal: "At Woodbury [N.J.] meeting he spoke a considerable time. Dined at Mark Miller's. Cousin William appeared in prayer at the table; he began to speak again soon after dinner and continued till near sun-down. Went to David Cooper's to lodge. Cousin William began to speak soon after supper and continued till almost bedtime"! (Comly, *Miscellany*, x. 219). Richard Jordan, of the same State, described Hunt as "the greatest man that Carolina ever held." He died of smallpox at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Memoirs, 1858; there is a valuable note on William Hunt in the *Rancocas John Woolman*, 1922, pp. 517-520.

³⁰ Sarah Morris (1703-1775) was a Philadelphian, and a Minister for over thirty years. Accompanied by her niece, Deborah Morris (1724-1793), she crossed the Atlantic in 1772, at the age of seventy, returning in 1773 with her companion and three Friends from Great Britain bound on religious service in the New World.

³¹ John Woolman (1720-1772), of Mount Holly, N.J., whose *Journal* has become a classic and whose life has recently received abundant illumination from the researches of Amelia Mott Gummere, published in the Rancocas edition of his works, 1922, edited by this able historian.

³² Samuel Emlen (1730-1799), only child of Joshua Emlen (not son of Samuel Emlen, as some records state), of Philadelphia, and Deborah Powel, his wife, was a man of considerable wealth and spent much of his life in religious work. He paid seven visits to Europe and resided some time in England, c. 1764-7.

In 1756 he crossed the Atlantic in the *Charming Polly* with Samuel Fothergill, Catharine Payton and Mary Peisley (homeward bound) and perhaps with Abraham Farrington (outward). Two young men Friends were also aboard. In 1758 he returned in company with John Storer (outward) and Mordecai Yarnall (homeward).

In 1772 John Woolman and S. Emlen came to Europe on board the *Mary and Elizabeth* (James Sparks, master), on which also were James Reynolds, Dr. John Till Adams, Sarah Logan and maid and John Bispham. [For notes respecting these Friends, see Rancocas *John Woolman*.]

In 1784 the goodship *Commerce* brought over S. Emlen and his son Samuel, Thomas Ross, George and Sarah Dillwyn, Rebecca Jones, and Mehetabel Jenkins, all on religious service. S. E. returned the next year.

In 1792 S. Emlen and Sarah Harrison were outward bound and Mary Ridgway and Jane Watson homeward bound (the name of the vessel not found). S. E. returned in 1794 on the *Barclay*, with John Wigham and Martha Routh (outward) and William Rotch and family (homeward)—fourteen Friends in all.

In 1796 he crossed on the *Sussex* with Deborah Darby and Rebecca Young (homeward) and William Savery, Phebe Speakman and Sarah Talbot (outward), returning in 1797.

"He spoke the modern languages fluently and was an accomplished Greek and Latin scholar, once addressing a learned audience in the Latin tongue" (Rancocas *John Woolman*, p. 515).

³³ The "wild and rustic appearance" of Robert Willis (see note 28) and the unusual style of dress adopted by John Woolman, would give rise to the "something of singularity" mentioned by Thomas Carleton. Judging from the picture in the Rancocas *John Woolman*, the personal appearance was not attractive. See also Rancocas *John Woolman*, p. 123, as to Woolman's personal appearance.

³⁴ Thomas Carleton, the Younger (1732-1803), married Lydia Gregg. Of these children—Hannah became Passmore and Lydia became Mendenhall. There are references to this family in *Bi-centennial of Old Kennel*, 1911, p. 48, and Myers's *Immigration*, 1902.

³⁵ Susanna Carleton (1731-) married, in 1766, Michael Harlan (1724-1806). Of the children Hannah (1768-1839) became Baker, Sarah became Bonsall, Mary (1772-1815) became Skelton, and Susanna, born later, and died about 1810, became Walton (*Old Kennel; Bailly Genealogy*, 1912).

³⁶ Abraham Shackleton, the younger (1752-1818). In 1779 he married Lydia Mellor. In later life he fell under reproof by his Monthly Meeting of Carlow and became "the leading spirit in the movement of reaction against the growing orthodox tendencies of Friends" (Jones, *Later Periods*, p. 293). James Jenkins is not so charitable as R. M. Jones. He writes:

"I knew him when a steady young man—the serviceable member and ornament of the Society in those parts, but this was long before he sunk his reputation and changed his character into that of a New Light Chief. . . . What a pity that he, learned, wise, and useful, should have become a dupe and the tool of the Irish New-lights and afterwards the willing disciple of Hannah Barnard" (Records and Recollections, pp. 84, 955, 964).

See also Rathbone, *Narrative of Events in Ireland*, 1804, pp. 39, 50ff, 162ff, 216, 221, App. 16.

³⁷ The sad family losses sustained by Samuel Carleton (c. 1714-1780) are set forth in full in *The Leadbeater Papers*, 2nd ed. 1862, p. 185: "He had lately retired from business in Dublin and come to reside with my Aunt [Deborah] Carleton. He had, several years before this time, buried his wife and all his children except one son." This young man, Thomas Carleton, married and there was a prospect of a grandchild to cheer the old man, but alas! there was a premature birth and death, followed by the death of both son and daughter-in-law. See *R. and E. Shackleton*, 1849, pp. 82, 126.

³⁸ Thomas Chandlee (1701-1776).

John Chandlee=Deborah, dau. of Thomas and Isabel Carleton.
(note 10)

Thomas = Jane Robinson.
1701-1776
(note 38)

Thomas=Deborah, dau. of Richard and Elizabeth (Fuller) Shackleton.
1748-1816
(note 22)

Thomas=Eliza Taylor.

Elizabeth Emily=Thomas Henry Webb.

Information from Thomas H. Webb, of Dublin.

³⁹ Thomas Thornbrough, Junr. (-1787), of North Carolina, was William Hunt's nephew and travelling companion. He "died of smallpox while in Pennsylvania on his return from a second religious visit to Europe, before reaching his home" (Rancocas *John Woolman*, p. 562).

BAPTISM. St. George the Martyr, Queen's Square.

1722. Dec. 27. Joseph Taylor, an adult of about 17 or 18 years of age. His father a Quaker.

Friends and Current Literature

Books of interest to Friends may be purchased at the Friends' Bookshop, 140, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

The Friends' Book and Tract Committee, 144 East 20th Street, New York City, are importers of Friends' literature.

Many of the books in D may be borrowed by Friends. Apply to the Librarian, Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

AT the suggestion of Charles F. Jenkins, of Philadelphia, Samuel Traquair Tyson, of Los Angeles, Calif., has sent over a copy of his book *A Contribution to the History and Genealogy of the Tyson and Fitzwater Families*, 59 pages, large octavo. There appears to be some uncertainty as to the origin of the Tyson family, English or Dutch, but it is evident that Reynier Tyson went from Crefeld, near the Holland border of Germany, to America in 1683 and became one of the settlers of Germantown, though afterwards removing into the Abington district of Pa. He was born about 1659 and had become a Friend before emigration. He died in 1745. See "The Friend" (Phila.), vol. 30 (1857), p. 229. The family is traced down through five generations to the compiler, born 1841.

Dr. James Tyson, of Philadelphia (1841-1919), has been said to be a descendant of Reynier Tyson but in a letter to the compiler in 1890, he claims descent from Cornelius Tyson, perhaps brother of Reynier. C. F. Jenkins, has sent an extract from "Who's Who," respecting Dr. Tyson, adding that he was a warm friend of his and an interested Friend all his life—a member of Race Street M.M., Philadelphia:

TYSON, JAMES, physician, b. Phila., Oct. 26, 1841. s. Henry and Gertrude (Haviland) T.; A.B., Haverford Coll., 1860, A.M., 1864. M.D., U. of Pa., 1863; LL.D., Haverford Coll., 1908, Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1912; M. Frances Bosdevex of Phila., Dec. 5, 1865. Professor pathology and morbid anatomy, 1876-89, dean, ed. faculty 1888-92, Prof. practice of medicine, 1899-1910—Prof. emeritus, 1910—U. of Pa. Pres. Assn. Am. Physicians, 1907-8; mem. A.M.A., Am. Philos. Soc.; Fellow Coll. Physicians, Phila., pres., 1907-10. Author Introduction to Normal Histology, 1873; The Cell Doctrine—Its history and present state, 2nd edit., 1878; Practical Examination of Urine, 10th edit., 1902; Physical Diagnosis, 6th edit., 1913; Text Book of Practice of Medicine, 5th edit., 1909; Bright's Disease and Diabetes, 2nd edit., 1904; also numerous papers on med. subjects. Died 26 Feb., 1919.

Thomas Fitzwater (originally Fitzwalter) and family went over to America from Middlesex in the same ship, the Welcome, as William Penn, in 1682. In the epidemic which invaded the ship, Thomas's wife and two of his children died. "The survivors never forgot the horrors of this passage. Fifty years or more after the event, old people used to speak of it with fear and trembling." Thomas married again, but, judging by the copies of M.M. minutes given in the book, his wife and he found some difficulty in living together. "He was a preacher among Friends and died in Philadelphia, 8th mo. 6th, 1699." His son, Thomas, married a Tyson.

A volume of *Verses*, by William C. Braithwaite, selected by him shortly before his death, has been published by The Swarthmore Press, Ltd., London, at five shillings net. The "poems serious and light" were written between 1886 and 1921.

* We are glad that another edition of *The Story of George Fox*, by R. M. Jones (reviewed *Jnl.* xviii. 98), has been called for, but we regret that several errors in the first edition have re-appeared—we presume because electrotypes of the first edition have been used without alteration.

Stolen Aureoles: Legends now for the first time collected together by T. Edmund Harvey (Oxford: Blackwell, 7½ by 4¾, pp. 80, 2s. 6d.). This little book consists of five sections and a preface, and gives us brief life-histories of seven saints—SS. Eutychus, Usage, Expedite, Opportuna, Hilary, Severus, and Placid—embodiments of attitudes of mind, good and bad. The Preface, describing how some of the "legends" arose and how they have survived, is cleverly written but the reader will soon find "which things are an allegory." Yet will he appreciate them none the less. Read especially section two—how St. Usage visited the sacred places and brought away relics wherewith to confirm the faithful—"a raven's feather from the cave by the brook Kedron where the prophet Elijah was fed . . . a piece of potsherd with which it was piously believed the Patriarch Job scraped himself," etc.

Edward Grubb's "What is Quakerism?" has been issued in German by the title of *Das Wesen des Quäkertums* (Jena: Diderichs, 1923).

The Friends' Herald is published monthly by Ohio Y.M. Publication Board, Urbana, Ohio. The editor is Charles E. Haworth, 601 E. Sycamore Street, Van Wert, O.

"Let us imagine for a moment in those early times [in Philadelphia], the alarm of 'fire' given on 'First-day,' when out of each pent roof door in Front and Second Streets and perhaps as high up town as Fifth Street, in Arch and Market and Chestnut Streets, the quiet Quaker in his plain, neat First-day suit, his broad-brim, his breeches, and buckle-shoes, and yarn stockings, with three or four fire buckets on either arm, proceeding in an excited gait to the nearest pump, to stand in line to pass on the water . . . and after neighbor A's roof had been rid of the fire, returning home with his buckets on his arm, with soaked shoes, and muddy stockings."

Quoted from Richard Vaux's address before the Philadelphia Hose Company in 1850, in an art. in *Pa. Magazine*, July, 1922, on "Early Fire Protection and Use of Fire Marks."

A third and revised edition has appeared of *The Parables of Jesus*, by Elbert Russell, director of Woolman School, Swarthmore, Pa., and author of "Jesus of Nazareth in the Light of To-day" (Phila., Pa.: Walter H. Jenkins, 7 by 4½, pp. 94).

Charles M. Alexander, a Romance of Soul-winning, by Helen (Cadbury) Alexander and J. Kennedy Maclean, 2nd ed. illus., 1922, 272 pages—a most interesting book.

A life of *Tom Bryan, First Warden of Fircroft*, has been written by Herbert G. Wood and Arthur E. Ball (London: Allen and Unwin, 7½ by 5, pp. 155, 5s. net). Tom Bryan was born at Leicester in 1865. At Bradford he became connected with the Labour Movement and three years later he joined F. Herbert Stead at the Browning Hall Settlement in Walworth. In 1903 he settled at Woodbrooke and in 1909 he became the first Warden of Fircroft, the Adult School Settlement, near Birmingham, which position he held until his lamented and early death in 1917.

The Star, Johannesburg, S.A., of Jan. 23rd, has an article on "How to know old China," descriptive of the "Plymouth Ware," and the story of William Cookworthy (1705-1780) as "the originator of the valuable chinaware now known as 'Old Plymouth.'"

* Another volume of the *Piers Plowman Social and Economic Histories* has appeared. Book II, 1066 to 1300, written by R. H. Snape, M.A. (London: George Philip and Son, Ltd., pp. xii + 244, forty-four illustrations, 3s.). There are chapters on The Upper Classes, Village Life, Market Day and Fair Time, Merchants and Merchandise, The Monasteries, Crusading, etc. The Book Lists at the ends of the chapters are helpful to further study.

William Taylor, Hope Villas, Middleton, near Manchester, has prepared *A Renovation Souvenir* of Friends' Meeting House, Crawshawbooth, meeting house and attached caretaker's cottage having recently undergone considerable repair. Crawshawbooth belongs to Marsden M.M. in East Lancashire. The first portion of the meeting house was built in 1715 and the newer portion in 1736. Views of the meeting house and plans accompany the *Souvenir*. The compiler will send copies of his brochure to interested members of the F.H.S.

* "The 'Friends,' Quakers, seemed to have most freshness in their spiritual experience, doubtless because of their withdrawal from the organized society of the Church and their appeal to the individual inner light and the freedom of the spirit. Yet they soon also established a general formal type, and their spiritual life adopted a fashion and formulated a terminology which comes under Russell Lowell's description of the 'dialect of Canaan.'" From *Classics of The Soul's Quest*, by R. E. Welsh, M.A., D.D., 1922, p. 17.

In *The Beehive: Germantowners for Germantown*, vol. 3, no. 2 (Nov. 1922), appears an article by C. F. Jenkins on "The Passing of the Old Town Hall." It also contains a list of the first settlers of Germantown, Pa., including Thones Kunders and Reynier Tyson. From 1814

to 1848, John Fanning Watson was the cashier of the National Bank of Germantown. He was the author of "Annals of Philadelphia," 1830. There is a good description of the Stenton mansion, erected by James Logan in 1728 and still in excellent preservation—made famous as the home of Deborah (Norris) Logan (1761-1839), wife of Dr. George Logan (1755-1821). See *Jnl.* ii.

Spiritual Energies in Daily Life is the title of the latest book by Dr. R. M. Jones (New York: The Macmillan Company, 7½ by 5, pp. 199). This is a companion volume to "The Inner Life" and "The World Within." Here is a helpful passage from the chapter headed: "The Great Energies that Work":

"The Psalmist who wrote our best loved psalm, the twenty-third, thought at first that God was his Shepherd because he led him in green pastures and beside still waters where there was no struggle and no enemy to fear. But he learned at length that in the dark valleys of the shadow and on the rough jagged hillsides God was no less a good Shepherd than on the level plains and in the lush grass; and he found at last that even 'in the presence of enemies' he could be fed with good things and have his table spread. The overflowing cup and the anointed head were not discovered on the lower levels of ease and comfort—they came out of the harder experiences when 'enemies' of his peace were busy supplying obstacles and perplexities for him to overcome."

Mary Hodgkin, of Darlington, has compiled a very helpful volume for daily reading entitled *A Diary for the Thankful-hearted* (London: Methuen, 8½ by 5, pp. xxxiii.+262). The writings of many authors have been introduced and quotations are here in great variety. For February 15th, we have:

"Thank God for humour! How often have quarrels been ended, and strained situations eased, as the occurrence of some ludicrous incident, or the utterance of some wisely humorous remark compelled the contending parties to unite in wholesome laughter!—J. B. HODGKIN"

And for October 29th:

"Oh! isn't it nice, when beginning to tire,
To sit down and rest in front of the fire."

"Infants' Magazine."

Among Quaker authors are William C. Allen, William Dewsbury, George Fox, J. B. Hodgkin, Ronald Hodgkin, L. Violet Holdsworth, John S. Hoyland, Thomas Story, Rebecca N. Taylor, Richard H. Thomas and J. G. Whittier.

The long-awaited Rancocas Edition of *The Journal and Essays of John Woolman*, edited by Amelia Mott Gummere, has now appeared (Philadelphia: 302 Arch Street; London: 140, Bishopsgate, 8½ by 6, pp. xxii.+643, price 25s.). Much new illuminative material is here given, obtained from three copies of *The Journal* recently become available by presentation to public libraries. Doubtless references to the wonderful supply of biographical data will frequently find their way into our pages. We have not yet been able to make a study of Mrs. Gummere's *magnum opus*.

The editor writes from Spring Lake Beach, N.J., under date of December 17, 1922 :

"It is tragic to reflect how so many of those most interested in helping me are gone—my husband [Dr. F. B. Gummere, of Haverford College], Professor Thomas, and then President Sharpless—all my neighbors, and daily advisors almost. Then went Malcolm Spence, at Almery Garth in York, and then Granville Leeds, Rancocas (these last in the two homes of John Woolman), and then W. C. Braithwaite."

The following are culled from the *Catalogue of Manuscripts—National Library of Wales*, 1921 :

A DEFENCE OF WATER BAPTISM.

This is a controversial Tract bearing the title "A Defence of Water Baptism in opposition to all Anabaptists and Quakers from Scripture, Reason, and the Church's Custome. Whereunto there is added a Discourse touching the Baptism of the Holy Ghost, as a necessary Appendix or Sacramental Complement thereof. Both delivered at first in two several sermons upon an occasion of a publike Dispute had November 2, 1674, with one Thomas Curtiss of or near unto Reading in Berkshire, Quaker, but now made publike for the Common good, especially theirs of the Towne of Uffington. By R. G[reen], Minister of Uffington in ye County of Berks" (vol. i., p. 173).

Poetry and Essays of Hugh Maurice, 1806-21, pp. 27-30. "An Account of the Adventures of Captain William Jones, the Welsh Quaker, from Waterford in Tooley Street." *Welsh* (*ibid.* p. 150).

English englynion on Tobacco by Charles Lloyd of Dolobran—poetry (*ibid.* p. 334).

The Quakers' Meeting, by C. Lamb, translated into Welsh (*ibid.* p. 191).

The Baptist Quarterly, January, 1923, refers, on page 236, to a broadside entitled : "The Entertainment of Lady Monk at Fishers Folly, with an Address made to her by a member of the college of Bedlam at her visiting these Phanatiques"—reprinted by J. P. Collier—adding : "Note that Thomas Rugge's Mercurius Politicus Redivivus says that in November [] the Countess of Devonshire entertained the King at the same place ; Kifins meeting-house apparently did not occupy the whole of the premises."

See pamphlet "Devonshire House," 1920.

The Earham described so strikingly by Percy Lubbock in his book *Earham* is not the Quaker Earham, although some of its previous Quaker inhabitants are mentioned casually. Earham Hall, with gables dated 1642, was rented by John Gurney (1749-1809) in 1786 and remained in the hands of the family till the death of his son Joseph John in 1847, when for a few years it stood empty, till John, son of Samuel, took his young wife and their small children to live there. The widow of John married a clergyman (William Nottidge Ripley), and lived at the Hall for nearly fifty years. (London : Jonathan Cape, 8½ by 5½, pp. 254.)

With the New Year began a new "Christian Weekly Journal"—*The Guardian*, published in Calcutta (96, Beadon Street) and edited in part by our friend, Joseph Taylor (6s. 6d. per ann. in Britain and Colonies). The editors write :

"This weekly paper is the outcome of the deliberations of a group of Indians belonging to different provinces, and others who though not actually children of India by birth, have spent very many years in sympathetic efforts to serve her, and who, especially during and since the great war, are conscious of dissatisfaction with their surroundings, social, commercial, political, and religious."

With the New Year began also a new series of *Friends' Fellowship Papers*, with Elizabeth Fox Howard as editor, and M. Ethel Crawshaw (24, Wallbutton Road, London, S.E.4) as publishing secretary. 4s. per ann. to M. E. Crawshaw, and \$1.00 per ann. to Grace W. Blair, Media, Pa. —published every two months.

John G. Whittier and Elizabeth Lloyd

The publication of *Whittier's Unknown Romance—Letters to Elizabeth Lloyd*, with an introduction by Marie V. Denervaud (Boston and New York : Houghton Mifflin Company, 8 by 5½, pp. x+72, \$5.00) has revived an interest in this lady, one of the most intimate of the poet's friends and herself a poet.

"Hannah Lloyd & Elizabeth Lloyd, Jr. [1811-1896], were the daughters of Isaac & Elizabeth Lloyd, prominent Elders [in the Society of Friends], of Southern District (Orange Street) M.M., Philadelphia. Elizabeth, Jr., and her sister Hannah were well known & highly esteemed writers both in prose & verse. . . . *Cardiphonia*, by Hannah, & *Milton's Prayer of Patience*, by Elizabeth, were usually considered their most meritorious productions. . . . The sisters, as well as their parents, were warm friends of Joseph John Gurney"¹ (letter from Joshua L. Baily, of Philadelphia, in 1916, in D).

In Pickard's *Life of Whittier* (i. 217) we read :

"Among the young women looked upon with interest and admiration was Elizabeth Lloyd, Jr., author of many beautiful poems, and there was a special glamour attached to her, because she was understood to be one of the very few with whom Whittier was really on terms of warm, personal friendship, outside of his firm and faithful comradeship with his anti-slavery friends."

In 1853, Elizabeth married Robert Howell, a non-Friend. The wedding took place at the Lloyd home, but the parents did not feel at liberty to attend, as it was not an authorised Quaker ceremony.² Howell died after three years of married life, described by Whittier

¹ E. Lloyd wrote a "Tribute to the Memory of Joseph John Gurney" (in ms. in D).

² E. Howell did not lose her membership. Whittier writes : "I cannot tell thee how rejoiced I am to hear of thy success in maintaining thy place in our Society" (4 ii. 1855, p. 12).

(3 viii. 1859, p. 36) as "a season which, brief as it was, had the length of years in its completeness."

It has been a tradition in the Lloyd family that Whittier proposed marriage to her in her earlier years and again when she was a widow.

The book before us contains thirty letters to E. Lloyd and two letters to her sister Hannah—become Hannah Lloyd Neall. There is an Introduction by Miss Denervaud, of Boston, a grand-daughter of Elizabeth and a photogravure frontispiece. Whittier's letters are full of affectionate interest in Elizabeth's concerns, and he gives frequent expression to his own feelings and convictions.

In a letter dated 24 vi. 1859 (p. 24) Whittier wrote:

"I, as thee knows, am no sectarian, but I am a Quaker, nevertheless, and I regard the philosophy underlying Quakerism as the truest and purest the world has ever known. I care little for some of our peculiarities; but I love the principles of our Society, and I know that it, with all its faults and follies, is, at the moment, in the very van of Christendom; that among its members, at this very hour, are the best specimens of Christians to be found in the wide world" (See also p. 31).

On 18 v. 1859 (p. 18) he wrote (letter facsimiled):

"Yesterday I attended our little meeting, cordially welcomed by our friends. It was pleasant to sit once more with 'mine own people.' Bird-songs floated in upon us from without on breezes sweet with the odors of the greening spring:—the irreverent bob-o-link adding his rollicking 'Negro melodies.'"

The book has been produced in attractive form. Only 385 copies were printed. The copy in D (numbered 374) was presented by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

A Grangerised "George Fox"

A unique copy of *George Fox*, by Thomas Hodgkin, published in 1896, has been on loan in D by the kindness of the owner, William A. Cadbury. It has been specially inlaid (that is, framed in paper) to 10½ inches by 7½ inches and grangerised with numerous portraits and pictures, the whole bound in red.

The frontispiece is a copy in colors of J. Walter West's painting of Swarthmoor Hall. There are portraits of George Fox (by Lely and Honthorst), Archbishop Laud, Henry VII., James I., Duke of Buckingham (d. 1628), John Bunyan, Savonarola, William Sewel, John G. Whittier (by Hollyer), James Nayler, Sir John Hotham, Judge Bradshaw, Col. Francis Hacker, O. Cromwell (by Cooper and Walker), Maj.-Gen. Desborough, Chief Justice Glynn, Doctor John Owen, Hugh Peters, Earl of Newport, Elizabeth Claypole and her husband John Claypole, Richard Cromwell, General George Monck, Gen. Henry Ireton, Charles II., Sir Thomas Twisden, Thomas Venner, Maj.-Gen. Lambert, Lady Fairfax, William Penn (by West), Lodovic Muggleton, Joanna Southcott, Lord Arlington, Lord Baltimore, Sir Matthew Hale, Princess Elizabeth of the Palatine, Prince Rupert, James II. and William III., and views of Jordans and Hunger Hill.

Recent Accessions to D

IN addition to the unstarred literature introduced under the heading "Friends and Current Literature," the following items have been added to D during the last few months:

Charles F. Jenkins has presented a copy of the third edition of his *Guide Book to Historic Germantown*, 1915, 116 pages. Among many interesting events and persons concerned in them, there are several notices of the first public protest in America against slavery. It was made in 1688 at a meeting of Friends at the house of Thones Kunders (d. 1729, ancestor of the Conrad and Conard families) who was one of the original settlers of Germantown.¹ The paper was written by Francis Daniel Pastorius (1651-1719) of whom there is a short biography in the *Guide* and whose "Life" was written by M. D. Learned in 1908; the table on which it was written is preserved in the Mennonite Meeting House in Germantown and used as a communion table. The protest was signed by F. D. Pastorius and three others and forwarded to Monthly and Quarterly Meeting and at the Yearly Meeting at Burlington, N.J. Reproductions of the protest may be seen at the Friends' Institute in London, Friends' Free Library in Germantown and doubtless elsewhere.

On page 120 we read:

"In the graveyard of the Dunkard community, in an unmarked grave, lie the remains of Harriet Livermore, the Pilgrim Stranger who is alluded to in Whittier's "Snow Bound," an eccentric religious enthusiast, the daughter of a Senator from New Hampshire. Her last days were spent in poverty in Philadelphia and as she was about to be buried in a pauper's grave a member of the Dunkard Church took her body, and had it interred here."

The executors of the late William C. Braithwaite have presented several volumes, among them:

The Quakers Wilde Questions, by R. Sherlock, B.D., London, 1654, 129 pages.

Heresiography, by Pagitt, third edition. London, 1647, 167 pages.

The Magick of Quakerism, by George Keith, London, 1707, 91 pages.

A Short Historical Sketch of the Old Merion Meeting House, Merion, Pa., compiled by Charles E. Hires in 1917, and well-illustrated, 22 pages.

¹ This was in 1683, lots for the land being drawn in the cave of Pastorius on the bank of the Delaware River.

In 1902, Miss Violet Oakley of New Jersey, was commissioned to produce some paintings for the walls of the Governor's Room in the new State Capitol of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg. These were finished just before the dedication of the building at Thanksgiving time, 1906. They represent the "Founding of the State." They are thirteen in number and refer to William Tyndale and his New Testament; the trial of Anne Askew (in which, alas! the erroneous statement of relationship with Margaret Askew-Fell-Fox is given a further lease of life); George Fox on his Mount of Vision, 1652; and eight scenes in the life of William Penn, ending with a beautiful representation of Penn leaning over the bow of the "Welcome" to obtain his first sight of his new Province.

Edwin Austin Abbey had been commissioned to paint a series of pictures for the Senate Chamber, but owing to his death before he had begun work, Miss Oakley was asked, in 1911, again to take up the brush, and she completed the work in 1922.

This second series deals with "The Creation and Preservation of the Union" and consists of nine paintings, those of special interest to Friends being the Story of the Latchstring (in which, however, the surroundings in the Quaker home are much too ornate); the Friend who bought a shipful of slaves and ransomed them²; and several quotations, illustrated, from the Journal of John Woolman.

Last year these twenty-two paintings were reproduced in colour and supplied with notes by Miss Oakley, the whole, comprising seventy leaves, enclosed in a handsome portfolio measuring 23½ ins. by 15½ ins., with a title page, *The Holy Experiment: A Message to the World from Pennsylvania*, dedicated to the Memory of William Penn and the Cause of Peace.

By the generosity of Charles Francis Jenkins, ex-president of Friends' Historical Society, a copy of this portfolio, numbered 235, has been presented to D and will form a handsome and valuable addition to Friends' Reference Library.

In volume ix. we printed extracts from the twenty-eight manuscripts known as the Thirnebeck MSS., then belonging to Wilfrid Grace, of Bristol, having come to him from his aunt, Ellen Clare Grace, who received them from her aunt, Mary Thirnebeck, a descendant of Rachel Abraham, daughter of Margaret Fell. These very valuable original letters have now been presented by the widow of Wilfrid Grace and will be added to the series of papers known as the Swarthmore Manuscripts. It is interesting that manuscripts, separated in many directions in 1759, on the sale of Swarthmoor Hall, should be brought together again at the headquarters of the Society.

Harry Stanton, of Luton, has "deposited" a diary in five volumes, giving a full description of his imprisonment, treatment by the military, and other experiences during the years 1915-1920.

² The author, on enquiry, cannot name the Friend.

"A Dear Memory"

A copy, numbered 80, of *A Dear Memory: Pages from the Letters of Mary Jane Taylor*, chosen and edited by Elizabeth M. Cadbury, privately printed in 1914 (477 pages, with pedigrees of Lucas, Hayhurst, Cash, Taylor and Harris families) has been presented to D by the compiler, and Mrs. Cadbury has kindly permitted us to make extracts referring to some Friends mentioned in the *Letters*. Mary J. Taylor (1831-1887), née Cash, was wife of John Taylor, of London, and mother of Elizabeth M. Cadbury. Through Cash and Lucas and Hayhurst, Taylors claim descent from the family of General George Monck, of Restoration fame.

We may cite several notices of American Ministers visiting Europe :

June, 1849. "We have the company of A. A. JENKINS¹ and S. HOWLAND²; the former has asked for a certificate to return and the latter thinks she will not be here at another Y.M. though she cannot see to the end of her visit. . . . I do not at all admire their style of speaking, particularly A. A. Jenkins, and S. Howland drops her voice so much at the end of her sentences and speaks much too slow.

"THOMAS ARNOTT³ paid us a visit. I like his ministry very much; he speaks very loud and seems to be an illiterate man, sounding most of his words very peculiarly. He seems to have a thorough knowledge of the Bible. Elizabeth Candler thinks T.A. is the most wonderful minister we have had for many years, but, though I like him, I think he is nothing to LINDLEY MURRAY HOAG."

July, 1849. "GEORGE and SUSAN HOWLAND paid us a little visit. We thought them very nice Friends. S.H. shines much more in a domesticated point of view to what she does in a ministerial capacity; in my opinion. G.H. laughed at our Queen being obliged to have a new carriage made for her before visiting Ireland," and more in reference to the non-ministerial side of their visit.

May, 1871. "We have one American woman Friend⁴ over here. I have not heard her yet; her husband comes to take care of her; her private history is that at fifteen years old she married and her days of twelve hours long were afterwards spent in the backwoods alone, without one single soul near her! Her husband was a carpenter."

November, 1871. "We enjoyed S. HYATT's⁴ visit very much. Poor thing, she is longing for rest and home, but she gave very beautiful addresses on third-day evening. She is such a loving, confiding woman, so gentle, so simple. I think I never liked any one so much on such short acquaintance."

November, 1877. "Next week we are rather expecting another American, DR. DOUGAN CLARK,⁵ to stay here while he holds evening religious meetings each night in Hanover Street [Peckham meeting-house]. I do not know him and do not know that I wish for the meetings, but when we heard that he thought he could not come because there was no house to receive him, of course we gladly asked him here; besides John has attended and enjoyed his meetings in London."

The brothers J. H. and R. W. DOUGLAS⁶ receive slight mention ; also MURRAY and CAROLINE SHIPLEY⁷ of Cincinnati, Ohio. Of English Friends we read :

March 24th, 1882. "No doubt thou hast heard of the dear KATHERINE BACKHOUSE's⁸ calm ending to her long life ; she was in her ninetieth year. On her last day she had come down as usual to breakfast at 8, but seemed feeble and restless ; once ELIZA BARCLAY⁸ asked her did she want anything. 'Only to go to heaven, my dear, and to take thee with me.' Soon after dinner she asked to go to bed and slept quietly till about 6 (I think) then said : 'Raise me,' and after a few heavy breathings she was gone to the heaven she was so ready for."

October 29th, 1859. There is reference to a series of revival meetings at DARLINGTON, described by Hannah M. Bevan.

April 27th, 1886. "William Lloyd Garrison's Life has just been sent to John. In the second volume is a very cutting description of J. J. GURNEY, in Philadelphia, and his want of courage in speaking against slavery."

April 21st, 1853. A good account of SAMUEL GURNEY's visit to Paris and interview with Louis Napoleon.

December 5th, 1869. "The Friends' Meeting House at Westminster is in Peter's Court, St. Martin's Lane. BEVAN BRAITHWAITE usually goes there on a Sunday morning. The other Ministers are a Mrs. ALEXANDER, a Friend named DELL, and WM. LEAN.⁹ The latter is young and very clever, prepares students for the London University, is fluent and popular ; I like the man, but do not enjoy his ministry as much as some do ; his fluency makes him rather verbose, a contrast in this respect to JOHN HODGKIN, whose every word tells."

November, 1852. "We had another Biblical lecture from J. RICHARDSON.¹⁰ Various opinions are formed respecting these lectures. I think they would be very interesting if delivered by a fit person, for J.R., though endeavouring to do his best, renders too many of his auditors tryingly sleepy !"

February, 1860. "WILLIAM TAYLOR¹¹ is engaged to be married for the third time. CHARLOTTE MABEL TUKE is the lady. William will have fifty-nine brothers and sisters ! and no end of nephews and nieces. His own sister-in-law, Tom's wife,¹¹ will be his niece !"

The name of SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS¹² appears frequently in the *Letters*. Of his death in 1873 it is said : "Edward Lucas, and his sons the Roman Catholic priests, had managed during the father's illness, to receive him by baptism into fellowship in the Roman Catholic Church ; after his death they wished to proceed according to the rites of that Church, but after much discussion gave way."

There are many references to work for TEMPERANCE and signs of its increase in the Society.

Many other Friends are introduced as may be seen by the admirable index to the *Letters*.

NOTES

¹ For Anna Almy Jenkins (1790-1849), see *Jnl.* iv. xv.

² For Susan Howland (c. 1791-1872), see *Jnl.* iv. xi. xvi. ; *Bulletin F.H.S. Phila.* i. 105-107.

³ For Thomas Arnett (1791-1877), see *Jnl.* iv. xi. xvi., also *Memoirs*, 1884.

⁴ Asher and Sarah Hyatt, from Iowa Y.M., were in Europe in 1871-72. Further information is lacking at present.

⁵ Dr. Dougan Clark (1828-1896) was at London Y.M. in 1877-79. He was a son of Dougan and Asenath Clark, Ministers well-known on both sides of the Atlantic. R. M. Jones describes the doctor as "by bent and temperament a theologian rather than an evangelist" (*Later Periods*, p. 899). He wrote *The Offices of the Holy Spirit*, 1878; *Instruction to Young Converts*, 1889; and other books. In 1894 he underwent the rite of water baptism (*The Friend* (Lond.), 1894, 656ff).

⁶ John Henry and Robert Walter Douglas, of Indiana Y.M., visited Europe—the one in 1866-68, and the other in 1873 and 1886. See *Later Periods*, p. 897.

⁷ Murray Shipley (-) accompanied J. H. Douglas to Europe. For his advance work in connection with Friends see *Later Periods*, p. 899.

⁸ Katharine (Capper) Backhouse (1792-1882), of Darlington, widow of John Backhouse, was a well-known Minister, and several times clerk of London Women's Y.M. [I well remember, as a boy, arranging to call at Beechwood about dessert time, and I was generally invited to share in K.B.'s plates of fruit!—N.P.]

Eliza Barclay (1812-1884) was K.B.'s step-daughter, widow of Robert Barclay for forty-two years.

⁹ Louis Dell, of Westminster Meeting, informs us that the principal Friends attending the Meeting at that time were Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, Martha Braithwaite, William Rawbone Dell, Richard Dell, William Scarnell Lean and Isabella Alexander.

William Scarnell Lean (1833-1908) was a son of William Lean, of Camp Hill, Birmingham, and a grandson of Joel Lean, of Fishponds, Bristol—"the third in four generations, of schoolmasters"—the fourth being W. S. Lean's son, Dr. Bevan Lean, headmaster of Sidcot School. W. S. Lean's mother was Hannah Scarnell, who held a confidential position among the Gurneys of Earlham." For some years W. S. Lean was a tutor in Darlington and in 1861 he removed to London. In 1864 he married Marianna Bevan, of London, and in 1870, he became Principal of the Flounders Institute at Ackworth in Yorkshire. (See *Jnl.* xv.) In 1899 he left Friends and became a clergyman in the Anglican Church, and in 1907 he re-united himself with the Society of Friends. There is a valuable memoir in *Annual Monitor*, 1909.

¹⁰ Josiah Richardson (c.1792-1859) lived at Peckham, London. In 1845 he published *Lectures on Natural Theology and the Old Testament in General*, and in 1857 a pamphlet appeared *On the Propriety of reading the the Scriptures in our Meetings for Worship*.

¹¹ William Taylor (1818-1897) lived at Middlesbrough, Co. York. His brother, Thomas R. Taylor (1824-1880), and his wife, Elizabeth H. Tuke, lived at Redcar in the same county.

¹² For Samuel Hayhurst Lucas (1786-1873), see *Jnl.* xviii.

MARGARET BRAGG AND GEORGE WASHINGTON WALKER.—"You probably have heard that Marg' Bragg left G. W. Walker several hundred pounds to commence business with, which he intends doing in Hobart Town."

RICHARD COCKIN to Mary (Sylvanus) Fox, Doncaster, 6 ii. 1841.

Thomas Mudd

Thomas Mudd and Ann, his wife, were Friends, of Rickmansworth. Thomas is the recipient of a letter of admonition and caution from Isaac Penington in 1672 (*Penington's Letters*, p. 277). In 1673, Ann Mudd is mentioned in a controversial tract of William Penn's (*Judas & the Jews*, p. 40) as being guilty of some error against the way of Friends. In 1674, George Fox writing to William Penn says: ". . . as for Mudd & his wiffe I woulde not have them any ways concerned with them for they are false." The burial registers for the district covering Rickmansworth do not mention either of them. It is to be presumed that they became dissociated or were disowned by Friends.

Robert J. Whitwell sends the following respecting Mudd:

"Mr. Francis W. H. Fincham, formerly Superintendent of the Department of Literary Inquiry in the Principal Probate Registry, now of Canterbury, contributes *Notes from the Ecclesiastical Court Records at Somersel House* to Vol. iv. (1921) of the fourth series of *Transactions* of the Royal Historical Society. Among these *Notes* is one (p. 131), apparently from a Correction Book of the Consistory of London, dated '21, Feb., 1678 (?)' by Mr. Fincham:

"Thomas Mudds of Rickmansworth, though neither a Brownist nor a Catholic Recusant, would seem to have been a Quaker. When presented for not attending the Parish Church his reply is as follows. After excusing himself on the ground of old age, feebleness and distance from church, he makes the following pathetic appeal:

"I can serve noe other gods but y^e Lord onely neither can I worship him acceptably but as hee leades me by his owne spirit. Oh y^e all would verillie consider this for it is y^e spirit of the Lord onely that leades unto all truth and out of all unrighteousness; and of this pure religion and spiritual worship I am made a liveing witness and am willing to suffer whatsoever may be inflicted or imposed for I am y^e Lords servant and in Him am fully given upp to love or serve the worst of enimys."

MARRIAGE.—Charlbury, Oxon. (Transcripts of Parish Register at the Bodleian, Oxford):

"THOS. FARDON of This Parish, Bachelor & Quaker, & Hester Insall, of This Parish, Spinster, were married in This Church by Licence & Consent of Guardins [*sic*] by John Arrowsmith, Curate. Feb. 27, 1760."

¹ See *Jnl.* vii. 73.

THE JOURNAL

OF THE

FRIENDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Editor : NORMAN PENNEY, F.S.A.
Devonshire House, 136, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2

For Table of Contents see page two of cover

Dr. John Fothergill to Lady Pennington

THIS letter, from Dr. John Fothergill (1712-1780) to Lady Pennington, is a response to an application by her for money in aid of a poor man. The courteous tone of the letter is noticeable, combined with some curious Quaker features—the habitual avoidance of the difficulty of naming the month by writing “inst.,” and repeating the applicant’s name in place of “thee” or “thy.”

Dr. Fothergill was at this time near the close of his life, about sixty-five years of age, and his constant generosity, and the frequent needs and claims of his near connections, had embarrassed him. He had made many loans, and no-one, he pathetically remarked, ever thought of paying him either principal or interest, for what he had lent. His income is believed to have been about £5,000, worth say from two to three times that amount to-day. He hoped to have saved enough to enable him to retire, but he found himself obliged to “labour at the oar” to the end. His botanical garden had become a burden. Hence such a refusal as the present was most necessary, and it is gently and sympathetically conveyed. When he died at sixty-eight, he did not leave much more than five years’ income behind him after all was sold.

R. HINGSTON FOX,

Author of *Dr. John Fothergill and His Friends*.

Harpur Street, 12th inst.

Respected Friend,

It gave me concern the other day, that time did not permit me to receive a visit from Lady Pennington, but my time is very seldom my own; and it hurts me not a little, that I am prevented likewise from complying with the request contained in thy obliging letter. It is generally supposed that my income is considerable—that I do not employ my money in trade, and of consequence that it is always at my command. This opinion subjects me to perpetual calls; and I am actually some thousands in debt to my Banker for money advanced to relieve the necessities of others.

I have no pretensions to more feelings than others, but from the time I have had any thing to call my own—this has been uniformly the case—called upon to the utmost extent of my ability—in every shape—to assist others—till I am grown to the verge of old age in labouring for others.

I pity the man, tho' I am much a stranger to him, but from character and for Lady Pennington's sake as well as his own, I should cheerfully have complied with her request, could I have done it with any tolerable ease to myself.

I thought this intimation immediately necessary, as it may be necessary for the object of Lady Pennington's concern to be looking out elsewhere for assistance. I wish I could do more than pity his oppressed condition.

I will embrace the first opportunity I can to accept of Lady Pennington's kind invitation, and am with much respect
her Friend,

J. FOTHERGILL.

Lady Pennington has not yet been definitely identified. She may have been Sarah, daughter of John Moore, of Somersetshire, who married Sir Joseph Pennington (1718-1793), fourth Baronet, a commissioner of customs. Sarah, Lady Pennington, died at Fulmer, Bucks, in September, 1783. (*Penningtoniana*, 1878, p. viii.)

The following are further references to Lady Pennington:

There is a letter from John Payne (-1787), dated July 12, 1774 (copy in D, original in possession of Mrs. O'Brien, of Ennis, Co. Clare, Ireland), introducing the works of William Law, doubtless addressed to Lady Pennington though without name of addressee.

Another (probably original, in D), written by Thomas Hartley (1709?-1784), and dated "Enfield, Apl. 28, 75," beginning "Good Lady"

and subscribed "Your Ladyship's affectionate friend & h'ble Servt. in Christ, THOS. HARTLEY," the words being added: "By Mrs. Sarah Forster." It is taken up entirely with religious hortation.

And again, in a letter from William Forster, schoolmaster, of Tottenham, to his sister Elizabeth, dated "1 mo. 11, 1775" (copy in D) we read:

"Thou need not expect a Letter from sister Sally soon, she is so taken up with Lady P. that she can write to none else, their L^{ds} continue a secret but doubtless clever—she is still one of the most accomplished, most sentimental Letter writer and most religious woman. Sister has introduced her as a Correspondent to the truly worthy Jⁿ° Payne, the Translator of à Kempis, the corrector of the chief of Hawkesworth's pieces, and thought the best Scholar in this age."

It seems late to refer to the "Autumn, 1922" issue of the *Bulletin of Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia* (vol. XI, no. 2, price 50 cents. from 142, North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.), but this is not a magazine to glance through and put aside and we should be glad for our readers to know something of this valuable medium for the dissemination of information relating to Friends and their interests. The principal item is a continued article on "The Criminal Codes and Penal Institutions of Colonial Pennsylvania," by Professor Harry E. Barnes, of Worcester, Mass., which occupies sixteen pages. This for the general reader—in addition we have useful pages containing "Items from Periodicals," "Book Notices and Reviews," "Notes and Queries," also an account of the CCL. Anniversary of Baltimore Y.M. and a historical sketch of Buckingham Meeting House, Bucks Co., Pa., with illustration.

Q.M. AT YORK, 1820.—The following is extracted from a letter from Richard Cockin (1753-1845), of Doncaster to his niece, Mary Sanderson, *aff.* Fox, 6, Old Jewry, London, dated 15 x. 1820:


"Our Qr. Meeting was regarded as one of the most memorable ones that Friends can remember. It seemed to me as if every disposition that would oppose the government of the Prince of Peace was *lived down* in the Divine Power.

"In addition to M. and E. DUDLEY, there was ANN JONES, who, with her husband, are moving with a certificat to our parts. HULDAH SEARS was also with us and frequently engaged publickly to advocate the cause of Truth, ISAAC STEPHENSON, and WILLET HICKS from New York, who is in England on business.

"WILLET HICKS is a very lively spirited Friend and frequently clothed with dignifying authority, when in the exercise of his gift. His Ministerial communications are clear, impressive and accompanied with solemnizing influence on meetings.

"HULDAH SEARS, accompanied by ANN ECROYD, unmarried sister to HENRY ECROYD, is intending to go directly for Scotland. She is 55 years of age, looks rather wore down, is very simple in her deportment, and in conversation evinces a diffident sweetness of disposition."

Leading the Way

 BEING a Series of brief Sketches of Quaker Inventions and Discoveries, and of Friends who have led the Way in various directions.¹

Continued from vol. xix, page 135

LXIV

JOHN CLARK (1785-1853). The inventive genius of this Friend found expression along various lines. In 1830, at Bridgwater, he began making a curious machine for turning out Latin hexameters, the works of which were not completed until 1843. In 1848 he published a pamphlet (not in D) descriptive of this machine. His invention was exhibited at the Egyptian Hall in London, of which a writer in the "Guardian" in 1868 said that "of all the curious things exhibited in London, this machine was the most curious."

"J. Clark first discovered the way of making cloth waterproof by means of dissolving indiarubber by alcohol. He sold the process to Macintosh, who used naphtha and made a good thing out of it." (MS. in D, account of John Clark's inventions, by Joseph Clark, of Street, 1922.)

Joseph Smith, *Catalogue of Friends' Books*, 1867, i. 425.

LXV

CHARLES LYNCH (c. 1729-), founder, with his brother John, of Lynchburg, Va., was a member of Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting, but early in life left John in charge of the new city and went West. In 1767 he was disowned for taking an oath, but "in heart he was not greatly changed and he raised his children Friends. About 1778 occurred the event that made his name famous—a conspiracy in his home-neighborhood that he promptly put down with the help of his troops and caused its leaders to be sentenced and

¹ The Editor would be glad to receive information regarding other inventions, discoveries, etc., or regarding other claimants to any of the inventions or positions introduced. The length of the Sketch bears no proportion to the importance of the subject.

imprisoned, thereby exceeding his legal powers." (Ella K. Barnard, *Dorothy Payne, Quakeress*, 1909.)

Jnl. vii. 38, 114.

LXVI

JOHN HARRISON CURTIS (-) was the founder, in 1816, of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, now the Royal Ear Hospital, London. He was aurist to King George IV.

Miscellanea Genealogia, 5th series, vol. iv. p. 149.

LXVII

ADA SALTER, wife of Dr. Alfred Salter, M.P., and a South London Friend, is the first woman Mayor in London and the first Labour Mayor in the country—1922-3. She was also the first Labour woman to be elected on a London Borough Council.

LXVIII

JOSEPH STURGE (1793-1859), of Birmingham, "suggested the holding of International Peace Congresses. The first was at Brussels in 1848 and was attended by fifty Friends" (Emmott, *Short History of Quakerism*, 1922, p. 234).

LXIX

DR. JAMES TYSON (1841-1919) was the first president of the Pennsylvania Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis, 1910.

Jnl. xx. 52.

LXX

SIR SAMUAL CUNARD (1787-1865) was the originator of steam postal communication between America and Great Britain, 1840, and founder of the Cunard Steamship Line. "The Cunard family was of Quaker origin,² having emigrated from Wales to Philadelphia in the seventeenth century. After the troublous times of the American Revolution, Abraham Cunard, the father of Samuel, came to Halifax, Nova Scotia [from Philadelphia] and obtained a position at the Halifax Dockyard. . . . In 1814 Samuel Cunard married Susan Duffus and had two sons and seven daughters.

² Cunard is described in *The Field*, 15th May, 1915, as "a Quaker from Halifax, Nova Scotia."

Mrs. Cunard died in 1822. The family assemblage of the motherless group in the front pew at St. George's Church on Brunswick Street is well remembered. Mr. Cunard was a regular and generous attendant at this fine old historic church." (*Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society*, vol. xix (1918), pp. 75-91, kindly sent by Elizabeth M. Butler of Halifax, N.S.) Shortly after 1846, S. Cunard removed to London, where he acquired an estate at Bush Hill, Edmonton. It is not yet established whether Abraham Cunard was ever a Friend. He married a daughter of Thomas Murphy, of Philadelphia (*D.N.B.*).

Jnl. xx. 23.

LXXI

"LEWIS F. RICHARDSON, an English Friend, has invented lizard balloons and cracker balloons, which are described in two of the latest 'Professional Notes,' of the British Meteorological Office. The former is intended to signal the ratio of pressure to temperature, the latter the temperature itself. They derive their names from their construction and manner of operation" (*American Friend*, ix mo. 29, 1921).

LXXII

JOHN SMITH (1722-1771), merchant, of Philadelphia, "was one of the original citizens who introduced public lamps for lighting the streets, and was a founder of the Phila. Contributionship for Insurance of Houses from Loss of Fire, and the first secretary and main executive officer of that company. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Hospital, a manager of that institution, and its first secretary" (*Rancocas John Woolman*, 1922, p. 527).

LXXIII

JONATHAN DODGSON CARR (-) "began business in Carlisle in 1831. In those days machinery for the manufacture of biscuits was unknown. . . . It was to the initiative and perseverance of Mr. J. D. Carr that England owed its first biscuit machine, its first dough-mixing machine, and many other improvements in the production of biscuits" (*Memories of Old Carlisle*, 1922, quoted in a letter from Carr & Co. Ltd., 1922).

To be continued

Letters from Joseph Gurney to Joseph Gurney Bevan

A SERIES of letters written by Joseph Gurney, of Norwich, to his cousin, Joseph Gurney Bevan, of London, now belonging to Robert Leatham Barclay, great-great-grandson of the writer of the *Letters*, has been on loan in D, and permission has been given to print certain extracts. These letters, dating from 1772 to 1776, give a glimpse of the youthful life, at that period, of prosperous Friends of the gayer type.

Joseph Gurney (1757-1830) was the third son and youngest child of John Gurney (1715/16-1770), of St. Augustines, Norwich, and of Keswick Hall, near that city. His brothers were Richard (1742/3-1811) and John (1749-1809) and they had one sister, Rachel (1755-1794). The three brothers were known later as Richard Gurney of Keswick, John Gurney of Earham, and Joseph Gurney of Lakenham Grove (or, simply, The Grove).¹

The father of this family, John Gurney, of Keswick, married, about 1739, Elizabeth Kett, daughter of Richard Kett, of Norwich; she was living, as a widow, at the period of the *Letters*. This John Gurney was a son of Joseph Gurney (1692-1750), who married, in 1713, the handsome Hannah Middleton. In 1747 Joseph Gurney acquired Keswick Old Hall. He was a noted Minister. Joseph's father was John Gurney (c. 1655-1721) of St. Gregory's parish, who married Elizabeth Swanton in 1687. He became a Friend and suffered for his religious belief.

Joseph Gurney, the writer of the *Letters*, married, in 1784, Jane Chapman (1757-1841), of Whitby. They had nine children, but no descendants of the name. Their daughter, Hannah Chapman (1787-1850), married Jonathan

¹ Arthur J. Eddington has sent a sketch of the relative position of these three houses. Lakenham Grove (now Hall) is about a quarter of a mile south from the City on the Ipswich and London road; Keswick Hall is three miles from the City near the London road; and Earham Hall is two miles west of the City.

Backhouse (1779-1842), in 1811, and became the noted Minister, travelling in two hemispheres; Jane (1789-1821) married, in 1820, Henry Birkbeck (1787-1848); Elizabeth (1790-1835) married, in 1814, Robert Barclay, of Leyton (1787-1853); and the youngest, Emma (1800-1860), married in 1826, Joseph Pease (1799-1872), of Southend, Darlington. Rachel (1794-1817), the only remaining daughter to grow up, has become historic through the beautiful volume by Sir Alfred E. Pease, Bart., *Rachel Gurney of The Grove*, 1907. Two daughters died young, and two sons, Joseph and Henry, died within a short time of one another, to the great grief of their family—Henry in 1815, aged seventeen, and Joseph in 1816, aged twenty. Portraits in color of Rachel, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, Emma, Henry, Joseph, and Jane, are given in Sir Alfred Pease's book. The Gurneys of The Grove have not had any historian as have their cousins of Earlham in Augustus J. C. Hare to make them famous, but some of their descendants are prominent members of the Society of Friends to-day. There was abundance of life and youthful energy among the young cousins at Keswick, Earlham and The Grove. Richard had six children by his two wives, John had twelve and Joseph had nine, and, in addition, Rachel Barclay had fifteen.

Joseph Gurney is thus described by his nephew, J. J. Gurney (quoted in *The Journal of Hannah Chapman Backhouse*, 1858, p. 94):

Truly he was a man in *good liking*, of a handsome build, both of body and mind, a right agreeable companion, fraught with amiable tempers, sound intellectual powers, playful good humour, and above all, deep humble piety. He was withal no man's copy. A man of striking integrity and independence of mind who always thought for himself, and when any proposition or sentiment was uttered by his companions, he was sure enough to examine the other side of the question and picked out the weakness of many a plausible notion. He generally wore a smile, and knew how to laugh; his cheerfulness did credit to his religion, and was the happy ornament of that settled seriousness which ever dwelt within. He had read considerably and observed largely and acutely, so that his conversation seldom failed to be informing. His ministry was delivered in great brokenness. It was lively and refreshing, original, frequently presenting some new train of thought for the instruction of his hearers. . . . Many were they who loved him dearly and honoured him faithfully, and his memory will not perish.

Joseph Gurney Bevan (1753-1814), the "cousin Joe" of the *Letters*, was son (apparently the only child) of Timothy

and Hannah Bevan, of London. Hannah Bevan (1714-1784) was the widow of Nathaniel Springall (1699-1741), and daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Middleton) Gurney, hence aunt of the Joseph of the *Letters*, and her son, Joseph, his first cousin. J. G. Bevan is known to Quaker history as the solid, sober Friend and has been called by a contemporary "our chief disciplinarian"; we have in these letters an insight into the earlier and lighter side of his life. In 1776 he married (*s.p.*) Mary Plumstead (1751-1813) and in 1794 he retired from business as chemist in Plough Court. He was an Elder and Clerk to the Y.M. in 1794. His wife was a Minister. He was "a sound writer and classical scholar" (*Jnl.* xv. 13). He wrote a life of the Apostle Paul and also of James Nayler, Isaac Penington, Sarah Stephenson and Robert Barclay. He edited the tenth part of *Piety Promoted* and wrote, in 1790, for the Meeting for Sufferings, *A Summary of the History, Doctrines and Discipline of Friends*, a pamphlet which passed through some fourteen editions in English and was issued in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

A curious view of his character may be found in *Jnl.* xix. 27. See also vols. ii, viii, xvi, xvii, xviii; *Biog. Cata. of London Friends' Institute*, 1888; *Memoir in Letters and Writings*, edited by Josiah Forster, 1821; etc.

I

Norwich 25th 1st mo 1772.

Dear Cousin

I shall begin this morning to work in the compting house, but at present they cannot find any thing for me to do; therefore I thought I could not employ my time before breakfast better than in writing thee.

My Uncle Edmund,² who I suppose thou hast heard has been troubled with the gout, is much better, so that he attended meeting both morning and afternoon, tho' he seemed to limp a little as he came in.

Soon after I was arrived here J. Oxley³ came in, and the first thing he spoke to me about was the not answering his last letter, but I told him I thought it was not worth answering, & that it was a heap of scandalous nonsense, &

what was worse it was ridiculing the Scripture, since which he has not mentioned it, for I believe he was ashamed.

My Brother⁴ proposes my learning italian, as there is a very cleaver man in town, an Italian by birth, who teaches several young gentlemen here, & among the rest Dr Manning. I hope notwithstanding the italian I shall have opportunity to pursue my latin, but as yet I have not had time to look over my books, for I have been very much engaged in visiting with my companion, & we spent two or three day's at Matishall where we found all very well.

With dear love I remain sincerely

Thy affectionate cousin

JOS: GURNEY.

2

Norwich 1 2/mo 1773.

Dear Cousin

I think there is a great reformation in the wigs not only of M. Reeves's (as thou mentionest) but also of my Bro' Johnny's⁵ who to our great surprise generally puts it on quite strait, tho' no doubt with some trouble to himself & I am glad to hear Celia is well. I wou'd have thee repress thy wrath as much as possible for no doubt in the way my Brother and I am going on in learning we shall arrive at that height, in w^{ch} thou wilt bear no comparison with us, not even if thou learnest Greek & Welsh. I note thy dose & approve it very much even more than my favorite Senna (as thou cal'st it). I am sorry to acquaint thee Cousin Benjamin Gurney⁶ is dangerously Ill so that he is not expected to live this day out. My Brother John desires thee to return the orders for Tozer's Dividend when fresh shall be sent. With our united love

I remain,

Thy affectionate Coz

JOS GURNEY.

3

Norwich, 22^d 2/mo. 1773.

Dear Cousin

I have not had lately an opportunity of answering thine, being engaged on a sporting expedition with my Brother

John at Oxborough from whence we returned last 7 day being very well satisfied with our diversion. I wrote some time ago to Fr^d Hodgkin⁷ but not having receiv'd an answer think there may be a mistake in the direction & that he may be removed from Clapton which I should be obliged to thee to enquire & acquaint me in thy next.

Thy argument for my not learning Italian before I have perfected myself in the Latin language seems to bear very little weight with my Brother as I have already begun, & hope in less than a year to be a tolerable master of it, for having some notion of the Latin & French (from which the Italian seems to be mostly derived) it is very easy to be acquired. My Brother John likewise is taught French by the same man, & he is now so full of it that he can hardly talk to any body without coming out with some French word or other, by which thou mayst see we are all going to become remarkably learned.

Thy affectionate Coz^a

JOS: GURNEY.

[In another hand on the same paper as the preceding.]

I will acknowledge thine reced to Day very soon. I wrote thee from Oxborough.

Dr Joe

I open'd this to say something but have quite forgot what. On my return last night I met several Letters amongst which was one from thee. I was glad to see once more the hand writing tho the subject was trifling.

Good Moidores pass here currently but light ones good People cannot pass.

A Catalogue of Grievances :

No account yet of the purchase of Scott & Paul's Stock.

No dividends reced from Tozer or Mendez.

No transfer made of Jollins's Stock.

No account from my Bro^r Rich^d of the Sundrys you debit us for as paid Tim Bevan he having lost or mislaid the same.

too much bad money in the 600 Guineas which must be returned.

too little time to say more than what thou knows already vizt.

that I am most cordially thy af^{te} Cousin

J G. [John Gurney]

Norwich 6th Febr 1774.Dr Coz^a Joe

T[']is a very disagreeable thing to see another person busily employ'd & not have any thing to do oneself, especially at 11 o'clock at night, when the drowsy God generally begins to be active in dispersing his drowsiness amongst Mortals—t[']is therefore purely in Compassion to myself that I now write thee, my Broth John being on the opposite side of the table writing, thou may'st guess where. I make no doubt but thou rejoicest heartily as well as myself at the Cause of his being thus engag'd.⁸ I must confess it was not a very great surprise to me to hear of it, having strongly suspected it long since, & when in thy last letter thee mention'd thy walking solus with Betsey,⁸ it then pass'd into my head how my Bro^t was employ'd, because, thinks I to myself, Joe Bevan & he went together to the Hill & finding it a proper opportunity he propos'd a walk to Betsy, in order to leave them to themselves, w^{ch} I find since by my Bro^s was a true suggestion. Having fixed matters here he proposes setting off again next fourth day as I suppose he will tell thee. Now this I think is doing it in good earnest & setting about it like a Man, & not like one who is asham'd of what he is about.

There seems at this juncture a very propitious Gale w^{ch} blows Cupid's darts into our Family & takes off, both the middle aged & young. I wish Coz^a Joe thee would embrace this favorable opportunity for it may be some time before it blows again,—tho' perhaps thee waits for a more Calm season, & when there is not so much running harum scarum up & down from & to London. I can assure thee it breads such confusion, that I was forc'd this evening to go hunt for a supper & at last found one at Coz^a Springall's⁹ being turn'd out of our own house on account of secret engagem^{ts} here—my Bro^t has done therefore I now subscribe myself

Jo^s GURNEY.

Norwich, 20th Apl 1774.Dear Coz^a Joseph.

I suppose by the time this letter reaches London thou wilt have seen the Travellers G. Newnham & Bland who set out from hence yesterday, I suppose they arriv'd safe at

London unless the vivacity of the former urges Tommy¹⁰ beyond the Strength of his constitution & gives him the head-ach. G. Newnham is a very clever young fellow, & if thou hast a mind to divert thyself with contemplating the starry regions, he will be an agreeable Companion for thee, as he has made astronomy his great Study.

We expect he will return to this City soon after Yearly-Meeting. I wou'd advise thee when that is over if thou canst not make it convenient to come & see us in these parts, to retire to some other part of the Country for a day or two, for after the hurry & bustle w^{ch} of consequence attends that week, a rural side wou'd be very pleasant, it wou'd not only cause thee to enjoy more fully nature in her rudest form, but wou'd give the mind an uninterrupted scope, to contemplate on the good things that must both be heard and experienc'd in that most solemn assembly. I believe it's impossible for thee to enjoy the Country more than I do,¹¹ for tho' I go to Keswick every night, yet in the day time, I am engag'd in Business here at Norwich. I make it my general Custom to take a walk in the evening & often am much delighted, by setting on a Stile & hearing the different voice of each animal, w^{ch} when the serenity of the evening will permit one may hear very plainly, the bleating of sheep, the mooing of Oxen, the Cawing of Rooks, the singing of Birds & various others, which forms a most delightful Concert, I am sometimes ready to wish the Sun wou'd be long[er] asetting that I might enjoy that enchantment (for I can call it nothing else) much longer.

I remain,

Thy Affectionate Cousin

JOSEPH GURNEY.

6

Norwich 18th June 1774.

Dear Cozⁿ Joe

I sent yesterday young Jn Margetson off for Hackney according to orders with master *Bobby*, his new Sdle & Bride [Saddle and Bridle]. I have been frolicking about all last week, first going to Yarmouth, & then to Newmarket with Bro^t & Sister, & for that reason have been oblig'd to stick by the Stuff this week pretty closely, so that I have not

had an opportunity of writing thee before, otherwise I wou'd have done it.

Our Yearly-meeting¹² approaching we have left the Country & are going to enjoy the sweets of the City for next week, by which time I am persuaded I shall be heartily tired of it, for of an evening it appears so horribly dull, it being day light at 8 or 9 o'clock, w^{ch} I do not like in the City, for if one goes to take a ramble, instead of the melody of the feather'd songsters, one hears the Cry of *New Oysters* or *hot mutton pyes*, from the harsh throat of a hoarse lung'd old Fellow,—now if it was Candle light & in the Winter one might step into a fr^{ds} house & enjoy social Conversation over the Fire side, but the Summer in my opinion is more the time from Contemplation without than Chit chat within.

The yearly meeting to all appearance will be very small as, I don't know of one being come yet to Town, neither do we hear of any strangers being likely to be here except Jo^s Procter¹³; for R^t Willis¹⁴ [I] find does not come as he first intended.

I am surprised at thy ignorance of the note of nightingale, its somewhat like that of the Blackbird tho' much finer & softer, however, if thou hast a mind to hear him, transport thyself by some means to Keswick one evening, & I'll warrant he'll wellcome thee there.

The Frank¹⁵ is now doing up therefore I conclude assuring thee that I am

Thine Sincerely,

JO^s GURNEY.

7

Norwich 24th Aug 1774

D^r Cozⁿ Joe

I have just about 25 minutes to spare before I go to Milend to dinner with some other young men, w^{ch} time I intend to employ in writing thee, & to acquaint thee that my Bro^t John desires I wou'd send my Horse for thee to ride whilst he has thine, w^{ch} I shall with the untmost readiness comply with. He is a long lean Beast & very much of the same sort as Don Quisote's Rosinante except in this particular, that whereas Rosinante never gallop'd but once, this my Horse is very fond of it. I wou'd have thee take particular pleasure in riding him, considering that thy dear Cozⁿ Joseph has mounted him *many a good time & oftens*—

he will leap over either Gates or Hedges or Ditches w^{ch} I know thee likes when thee rides out.

Thou hast not wrote me of some time tho' I believe by the rule of right thee ought to have done it first, however, as that is very immaterial betwixt us I wish to have one from thee soon, as I dearly love to receive letters tho' I am not very fond of writing them. We have had down here a *bright* youth from your parts, that is to say Jn Owen. I took a little round with him when he was here we went to yarmouth & from yarm^o to Walsham & from there to Norwich, he seem'd to enjoy it with as much relish as a stone wou'd. I think t'is one of the most provoking things in the world, not to have ones Companions partake of the enjoyment w^{ch} we ourselves feel, but to answer to every thing with *it's very well, or as you please*.

I am now called to depart wth one of my Companions, therefore must take leave & assure thee that [I am]

Thy Affectionate Cozⁿ,

JOS. GURNEY.

8

Brighthelmston,

19th Sept.

Dr Cozⁿ Joe

This is (as thou may'st perceive) a very dirty sheet of paper, but my Bro^t John says it's good enough for Joe Bevan therefore in pursuance of his opinion I shall proceed, & acquaint thee that it's a very wet and disagreeable afternoon w^{ch} is the reason of my staying within, & having nothing better to do I shall begin writing to thee.

By the date of this Letter thou may'st know where we are, having taken our leave of Tunbridge last 6th day, after dinner, we came to Lewes that evening where we lodged at a very grand Inn the sign of the Star. Lewes is a neat Town the entrance of which is very romantic being guarded on each by a high clift. The first houses that present themselves to our view, are a set of poor old Cottages, whose Inhabitants seem cheifly employ'd in cultivating the Earth & whose smoaky dwellings give one rather a poor idea of the Town, but then when one assends the Hill there are a variety of very good Shops & handsome Houses. In this upper part of the Town, on a high Hill, stands an old ruined

Castle, from whence may see a delightful prospect, on the one side a vast extent of a beautifully fertile Country, & on the other a barren one, yet agreeable variegated with green Hills w^{ch} afford Pasturage for many flocks of Sheep.

On our return from visiting this Castle the Coach & Horses were all ready for us to set off for this place, it being near ten o'Clock, so paying our reckoning we proceeded on our Journey & arrived here about eleven, & went to the Castle Inn, w^{ch} is a nasty, dirty, filthy place. Our first business was to seek out for Lodgings, therefore we all sallied forth, our Landlady none of the neatest, being our guide; the first house we look'd at was that of a whimsilish old Maids, & a very whimsical one it was, I don't know how to describe it to thee, but I suppose the old Lady was so remarkably taken with the appearance of the Waves of the Sea that she made the Cieling very much to resemble them, but so low, it was scarcely high enough for one to walk under, therefore examining the house from bottom to top, & finding it not convenient we departed from it, & at last fixed on a small one upon the Clifts from whence there is a fine prospect unto the Sea, & in w^{ch} I am now writing this letter.

We find Cozⁿ Priscilla Barclay¹⁶ & her 2 fair attendants quite finely & in good Spirits. Yesterday being first day we went to meeting, both forenoon and afternoon, therefore cou'd not enjoy much of their Company only walking with them on the Stein between meetings, but this morning it being very fine we took a most agreeable ride in 2 whisky's we hired, Lucy, Sister, & Bro^t in one, & Betsy & myself in the other;¹⁶ we went to Rotten Dean about four miles, distant, a place not very remarkable for anything except the pleasant ride to it, w^{ch} is by the Sea Side, upon the Clifts, & over some delightful Downs.

Now w^{ch} our united dear Love, I remain, in the dark

Thy affectionate Cozⁿ

JO^s GURNEY.

Norwich 8th Oct. 1774

Dr Cozⁿ Joe.

We are all most heartily rejoic'd at the recovery of our Fr^d Catharine, & sincerely wish the continuation of Health & Happiness may attend her.

I have the pleasure to acquaint thee that my Bro^t has in great measure recover'd the fatigue of *that* Journey from London, he went to Yarmouth last third day, but return'd yesterday in order to be at the meeting for nomination of Candidates, it held but a very little while, & my Bro^t happen'd to be rather too late, therefore it was attended wth no bad consequences to him, w^{ch} I was afraid the heat & noise of the people wou'd have occasion'd. He goes back today where he intends to continue till he finds himself mended.

As these subjects are uppermost in my mind they naturally come first, therefore having finish'd them I shall proceed to some more trifling & in the first place acquaint thee that I deliver'd according to orders the letter that was inclos'd in thine, & desire thee wou'd in future inclose all such letters to me that they may be deliver'd without molestation.

There will be no opposition this year against our old members, Bevor having no intention to stand w^{ch} I don't like, not from any political reasons, but that I should like once in 7 year at least to see a little bustle. Here's Tom the Postman now waiting for this w^{ch} I'm almost asham'd to send as it's so short, however it may be the sweeter for it, so wth love &c., I remain,

Thy affectionate Cozn
JO^s GURNEY.

10

Norwich 24th Nov^r, 1774.

Dr Cozn Joe

I received thy letter just as I was going out wth my Bro^s Richard to Hempsted. I never was before in that part of the Country, & was very much surpris'd to see such a very rich fertile Country in the County of Norfolk, w^{ch} in general is look'd upon to be barren & marshy. On a Hill just past the Earl of Buckingham's, there is a prospect, w^{ch} altho' it is not certainly so extensive, yet I think it comes up in richness to almost any I saw either in Kent or Sussex, the beauty of it's large Woods together with the addition of water renders it extremely agreeable, one sees from it several Gentlemens seats peeping out between the Woods, & the Cottages below, seem to denote the arbitrary sway wth w^{ch} these gentlemen govern them; the day being very

wet when we went, the Pheasants (of w^{ch} there are incredible quantities) cou'd not keep in the Covers, but were sprinkled like so many Chickens all over the Fields, & I am sure I speak in moderation when I say I saw upwards of 150 brace in one large Piece, an enchanting sight for a Sportsman! Oh how Dan^l Bells⁷ fingers wou'd itch to be at them, he talks a great deal of coming down to see us, but has not yet been, I wish he wou'd come & my Bro^r wou'd carry him into the Country I have been speaking of where he might shoot till he cou'd no longer hold his gun. Suppose, Cozⁿ Joe, thee invites him to come down along with thee & visit us now we are got once more into our Winter's habitation, which Circumstance I am very much pleas'd with, as the evenings begin to grow desperately cold & long, & very disagreeable to ride over to Keswick in, besides there is a robbing about us, as I suppose thou hast hear'd of that daring one w^{ch} was committed on Cozⁿ Wright⁸ at between 3 & 4 in the afternoon. As this is a very uncommon Case here, it has served as a good Story for many old Gossips, & having pass'd thro' many hands, has met Corrections & Editions as usual.

I heard some time ago that our old Master Jn^o Revoult⁹ was in Exeter Gaol, his long imprisonment is certainly some atonement for his transgression but I am afraid since he has once tasted the vicious life, he will when he is set free again, instead of regaining his Character by proper Conduct, fall into the same wicked line, however, we will hope for the best, & as he has experienc'd the Punishments of a Gaol, he may for the future be urg'd to avoid them by some laudable employ.

Only think of Uncle Bland, his Sally²⁰ begins to look upon him with a Sparkling eye, & does not seem to have lost any flesh by the dart of Cupid, but rather I think the dart is of a fatning nature. Uncle looks finely & when in each others Company there are many Sighs & shy glances fly from one to the other. My Bro^r Richard receiv'd the other day a humorous Playbill from London hadst thou any hand in it.

Andrews Reeve departs from hence tomorrow.

It's now late & I am going to sup with H. Kett therefore have not time to look over what I have wrote, but Concluding it will do I remain

Thine Etc.,
JO^s GURNEY.

11

Norwich, 30 Dec^r 1774.D^r Cozⁿ Joe

I should have been very glad to have heard from thee before this time but since it has not been convenient, I am determined not to break off the acquaintance & therefore (tho' I have nothing to say) I shall endeavour to scribble out a short letter & not wait the formality of an answer.

Cozⁿ Robert will set out tomorrow, on his way to London, my Bro^r John & myself I believe shall accompany him as far as Livermore, in order to purchase a horse. I shou'd suppose by all appearance the World, as no angry looks seem to be thrown out against him.

If my Sister²¹ shou'd run away from us, we shall miss her very much, as she is the chief Life of the family, & it is most likely our faces will drop at least one Inch on her departure. I think it seems likely that I shall be, in a short time left solus with my Mother; however, I shall be very well contented with it, & wish heartily it may be so. I am sorry to find Catharine has not entirely got rid of her most disagreeable complaint. By what Aunt Barclay said we were in hopes she was got quite well under the management of her Aunt Priscilla,²² however I hope the approach of spring will entirely reinstate her. I wish thee Joy at being an Uncle & hope very soon thee will have to Congratulate me on the same subject. My Sister²³ looks nobly & is at present in perfect health, the Casting up is much hastened in order that all things may be clear against the arrival of the young stranger.

Our loves attend you all, & I remain

Thy affectionate Cozⁿ

JO^s GURNEY.

12

Norwich 27th Jan^y. 1775.D^r Cozⁿ Joe

This day was our Monthly Meeting, & my Aunt & Tommy²⁴ for the first time pass'd, I believe to general satisfaction, tho' she spoke very low. We all sup at my Aunt's this evening, after which Tommy will lodge at our house, as, according to the good order of our Society, it seems meet that the *young people* shou'd not both lodge in the same

House. This seems an odd Custom, but I suppose our forefathers, foreseeing that disagreeable consequences might happen, from the violence of *youthful* passion, thought this a necessary Caution.

We are very glad to find Coz^a Springall's again reinstated amongst us ; their long absence seems to have answer'd the desir'd effect of reestablishing Health to David & Martha,²⁵ but, as a damp to the Joy of their coming home, Richenda is taken ill with the Mumps, by the name it appears a laughable disorder, but in it's effects very disagreeable as she has been very poorly with it for upwards of a week and still continues to be so. They thought L. Bell²⁶ was likewise going to have it, but happily it vanish'd in thought.

We expect the 2 Rob^t Barclay's²⁷ down tomorrow or the beginning of next week. I suppose in Complaisance to my Bro^t thou could'st not come wth them, or otherwise thy having made a third th wou'd have been very agreeable, however, I hope thee will come to pay us a visit when my Bro^r returns.

I have no inclination to write any farther, therefore, I conclude in the first place signing

Thy affectionate Coz^a

JO^s GURNEY.

(To be concluded)

NOTES

² For Edmund Gurney the younger (1723-1796), see *Jnl.* xvii, xviii. He was uncle by marriage (and also otherwise related), his first wife being Martha Kett, half sister of Elizabeth Kett, mother of the writer of the *Letters*. E. Gurney's third wife was Priscilla Bevan, half sister of Joseph Gurney Bevan.

³ This was, probably, Joseph Oxley, b. 1748, son of Joseph and Elizabeth, of Norwich. Joseph, Senr. (c. 1714-1775), after passing through a period of indifference to religion, was aroused to better things by a narrow escape from death by crushing in a crowd, in 1739, he being small of stature. He became a Minister of some note. (*Journal*, 1837.)

⁴ "Brother" here may refer to Richard Gurney (1742/3-1811), who inherited and enlarged the Keswick estate, and by his first wife, Agatha Barclay (1753-1776), daughter of David Barclay of Walthamstow (d. 1809), was the father of Hudson Gurney (1775-1864), F.R.S., F.S.A., M.P. By his second wife, Rachel Hanbury, he was father of Elizabeth who married her first cousin John Gurney of Earham, s.p., and of Anna Gurney (1795-1857), the Saxon scholar and sailors' friend, of Northrepps Cottage, Cromer. (See *The Friend* (Lond.), 1857.)

⁵ "Brother John" was the second son of John Gurney of Keswick, who became known as John of Earham (1749-1809). In 1775 he married Catherine Bell, daughter of Daniel Bell, of Stamford Hill and had twelve

children whose lives have been made famous by Augustus J. C. Hare in his volumes on *The Gurneys of Earlsam*. He was not such a strong character or so good a Friend as his brother Joseph, but Percy Lubbock is hardly fair to his memory when he writes of him in his book *Earlsam*, 1922, p. 35: "He was a worthy and not an interesting man. All his history is that he married the charming Gainsborough lady, Catherine Bell was her name, and that his affairs prospered far enough to enable him to plant his family at Earlsam in 1786. He seems to have sat in the background placidly till he died."

In the *Memoirs* of his son, J. J. Gurney, he is described as "abounding in kindness to all, uniting remarkable activity both in public and private business, with an acute intellect and extensive information."

There is reference here to "Johnny's" wig—it is said in *Gurneys of Earlsam* that John had bright, red hair, and that one day, being jeered at by urchins for having "a bonfire on the top of his head," he went in disgust and had his head shaved and took to a wig.

The picture by Gainsborough represents Catherine Bell (just prior to marriage in 1775), her elder sister, Priscilla (who married Edward Wakefield in 1771), and Edward Wakefield.

⁶ Benjamin Gurney (1717-1773), of St. Augustine's, was a son of Benjamin and Sarah (White) Gurney (m. 1716). Benjamin, Senr., appears to have been a brother of Joseph Gurney who married Hannah Middleton.

⁷ In *The Hodgkin Pedigree Book* there is mention of a Thomas Hodgkin, son of John and Susanna (Hitchman) Hodgkin, born in 1744, who married Anna ——— and had a son Arthur, who died young. He was appointed a master at Ackworth School in 1781 at a salary of £100 per annum "with apartments in the School for himself and wife, and had one of the domestics to wait upon them; but the Committee had not foreseen the birth of a little Hodgkin, and were sorely perplexed, and appealed to the London committee for advice, who ordered the baby to be 'put out to nurse.'" Apparently this was the child who "died young."

"Thomas Hodgkin taught on both sides of the School till 1789 and was honoured by being appointed Treasurer (Superintendent) of the Institution in the temporary absence of John Hill in 1790" (*History of Ackworth School*, 1879; *Teachers and Officers*, 1895).

T. Hodgkin was the means of the introduction of his nephew, John Hodgkin (1766-1845), to the Ackworth faculty as writing master.

Thomas Hodgkin is described above as "of London" and was probably the Friend named by William Forster, of Tottenham, in a letter, dated "November, 1773":

"The upper Clapton Company, its said, will be dissolved at Xmas, their present N^o is now eight, several of them fit for Business. T. Hodgkin I believe, is undetermined what way to go into, tho' some have advised him to open School at Wandsworth, yet I rather think he'll not continue in this Employ" (Forster MSS. in D).

Perhaps, for the time being, T. Hodgkin assisted W. Forster with his school. There is in D a notice to the following effect, lithographed on a card, undated:

By
Forster & Hodgkin,
Youth are Boarded & Taught at Tottenham,
near London,

By the most improved Method render'd familiar
to the Capacity of a Learner.

N.B. And great attention paid to the Health and Morals of y^e Children
T. Hodgkin, Scrip^l.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
1207 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
U.S.A. AND CANADA
OTHER COUNTRIES: 100 Brook Hill Drive
West Nyack, New York 10994-2133

For a complete list of titles published by the University of Chicago Press, please contact your bookseller or write to the University of Chicago Press, 1207 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, U.S.A. or 100 Brook Hill Drive, West Nyack, New York 10994-2133, U.S.A. and Canada.

The University of Chicago Press is a not-for-profit corporation. Its income is derived from the sale of books and periodicals. The Press is governed by a Board of Trustees, which is composed of representatives of the University of Chicago and the general public. The Press is committed to the highest standards of academic excellence and to the widest possible dissemination of knowledge.

The University of Chicago Press is a member of the Association of University Presses. The Press is also a member of the International Association of Academic Publishers. The Press is committed to the highest standards of academic excellence and to the widest possible dissemination of knowledge.

The University of Chicago Press is a not-for-profit corporation. Its income is derived from the sale of books and periodicals. The Press is governed by a Board of Trustees, which is composed of representatives of the University of Chicago and the general public. The Press is committed to the highest standards of academic excellence and to the widest possible dissemination of knowledge.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
1207 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
U.S.A. AND CANADA
OTHER COUNTRIES: 100 Brook Hill Drive
West Nyack, New York 10994-2133

⁸ John was writing to his fiancée, Catherine Bell, of Stamford Hill. "Betsy" was probably Catherine's sister who married John Hanbury.

⁹ Springall of Norwich was an old East Anglian family. Nathaniel (1699-1741) was the first husband of Hannah Gurney, afterwards Bevan. The family here referred to, and in Letter 12, was that of Nathaniel, Junr., who married Richenda Barclay, daughter of David, of Cheapside. See Springall chart in Lilian Clarke's *Family Chronicles*, 1910.

¹⁰ Thomas Bland (c. 1740-1818), of Norwich, was in the employ of Samuel Gurney in the Bank and was later a partner. It is stated in the *Annual Monitor* (1820, p. 6) that "his mind was stored with a great variety of accurate information. He contributed largely to *The Gentleman's Magazine*."

He was an Elder among Friends. He married Sarah (Lawrence) Gurney in 1775. See notes 20, 24. An abbreviated form of the first name was not uncommonly in use at this period. Its use did not imply any slight.

¹¹ J. G. Bevan was fond of the country; he wrote "Town Thoughts on the Country," 1792 (*Jnl.* xvi. 139).

¹² That is, the Circulating Yearly Meeting (for worship only) for the County of Norfolk.

¹³ Joseph Procter (c. 1729-1809) was of Yarm, within the Q.M. of Durham. He travelled extensively in the ministry for about fifty-two years. His parents were Emanuel and Barbara Procter, of Clifford, near Thorp-Arch, Yorks.

¹⁴ Robert Willis (c. 1713-1791) was "from the Jerseys," touring the British Isles as a Minister between 1770 and 1774. James Jenkins says Willis "was a man of extremely wild and rustic appearance" (*Records and Recollections*, p. 96).

Bulletin F.H.S. Phila. v. 59, 72; *Jnl.* xiii.-xvi.

¹⁵ A "franked letter" was a letter bearing the signature of a member of Parliament, permitting it to pass through the post without fee. This privilege of M.P.s was withdrawn in 1840 on the passing of the Act that established Penny Postage.

¹⁶ Perhaps, Priscilla, daughter of David Barclay, of Cheapside, d. unm.

The others mentioned in this Letter were probably daughters of Daniel and Katharine Bell of London.

¹⁷ Daniel Bell (1726-1802) married Katharine Barclay, youngest daughter of David, of Cheapside. "Shooting was one of his delights, and he was always alluded to as greatly skilful in this charming diversion" (*The Bell Family*—typescript in D.)

¹⁸ There is a Robert Wright in the Springall pedigree, who married Rachel Springall, brother of Nathaniel who married Richenda Barclay, daughter of David, of Cheapside.

¹⁹ In *Jnl.* xix. 25 it is stated that John Revoult was buried (1811) as a non-member. Further light is thrown upon this in a letter from William Forster, of Tottenham (1747-1824), to his sister Elizabeth, 8 mo. 26, 1773:

"Jn^o Revoult Wife (I was going to say Widow) died about two wks since at Samuel Barnes. Its tho't her husbands Ill Conduct hasten'd, he is still in England, but not known where."

It is now known that he was in gaol.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, and other health care professionals. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the people. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is one of the most important medical journals in the world. The Journal contains articles on a wide variety of medical topics, including medicine, surgery, dentistry, and public health. It also contains information on the activities of the Association and its members.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is published weekly, except during the summer months when it is published bi-weekly. It is printed on high-quality paper and is bound in a durable cover. The Journal is available to members of the Association at a special rate. It is also available to libraries and other institutions. The Journal is a valuable resource for all medical professionals and for anyone interested in the medical profession.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, and other health care professionals. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the people. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is one of the most important medical journals in the world. The Journal contains articles on a wide variety of medical topics, including medicine, surgery, dentistry, and public health. It also contains information on the activities of the Association and its members.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is published weekly, except during the summer months when it is published bi-weekly. It is printed on high-quality paper and is bound in a durable cover. The Journal is available to members of the Association at a special rate. It is also available to libraries and other institutions. The Journal is a valuable resource for all medical professionals and for anyone interested in the medical profession.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, and other health care professionals. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the people. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is one of the most important medical journals in the world. The Journal contains articles on a wide variety of medical topics, including medicine, surgery, dentistry, and public health. It also contains information on the activities of the Association and its members.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is published weekly, except during the summer months when it is published bi-weekly. It is printed on high-quality paper and is bound in a durable cover. The Journal is available to members of the Association at a special rate. It is also available to libraries and other institutions. The Journal is a valuable resource for all medical professionals and for anyone interested in the medical profession.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, and other health care professionals. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the people. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is one of the most important medical journals in the world. The Journal contains articles on a wide variety of medical topics, including medicine, surgery, dentistry, and public health. It also contains information on the activities of the Association and its members.

²⁰ "Sally" was Sarah (Lawrence) Gurney (1732-1800), at this time widow of Samuel Gurney (1723-1770), son of Joseph and Hannah and uncle of the writer of the *Letters*. She was at this time engaged to be married to Thomas Bland (note 10), she being about forty-two and he thirty-four. Her nephew refers to this engagement in *Letters* 4, 10, and 12 and finds amusement therein.

Samuel Gurney "was a paralytic, but his mind was so exalted his society was delightful" (*Samuel Hoare*, 1911, p. 7). He had two children Sarah (1758-1783) who married Samuel Hoare (1751-1825) and Hannah who married Thomas Kett (-1820), of Seething (pedigree in *Samuel Hoare*).

²¹ The only sister, Rachel (1755-1794), married October 2, 1775, Robert Barclay, of Bury Hill (1751-1830). They had fifteen children.

²² "Aunt Priscilla"—Priscilla, daughter of Robert Barclay, of Cheapside.

²³ The writer's sister in-law, Agatha, wife of Richard (see note 4). Her son, Hudson, was born 19 i. 1775.

²⁴ Thomas Bland and Sarah Gurney were married early in 1775. They had one son, Michael (1776-1851), who, by his wife, Sophia Maltby, had a large family. He was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1816 (*Jnl.* vii. 45).

Sarah Hoare (1777-1856) frequently mentions her "grandmother Bland" in her memoirs of her father (*Samuel Hoare*). S. Bland was a Minister.

²⁵ The children of Nathaniel and Richenda Springall were Rachel, Priscilla, Martha (b. 1766), Rachel and David. David Springall married Christiana Bell, sister of Mrs. John Gurney of Earlham. They were first cousins "a marriage rather unapproved on this account. He was a Quaker bred and a singular character, but Chrissy was not as plain a Friend as he. They were obliged to be married in church" (Clarke, *Family Chronicles*, p. 45).

²⁶ "L. Bell" was Lucy "d. unm. although her suitors were many" (*Family Chronicles*).

²⁷ Of the two Robert Barclays one would be the writer's future brother in law, of Bury Hill.

"The Handsome Quaker"

This title has been given to Susannah Smith, of Bishops Stortford, Essex, born in 1723, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Smith, of Thaxted M.M., who married John Hoole (1727-1803), a non-Friend, 1757. Hoole was a poet and translator of Tasso. He also wrote a *Life of John Scott*, of Amwell, in 1785 (see Smith, *Cata.* ii. 551). There is a pedigree of Hoole in the *Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society* for 1921.

Information from Christopher S. Watson, of Sheffield.

Love-making in Ireland

Cork, 4th Month 27th, 1825.

MY DEAR COUSIN,

J FULLY intended to have written thee last evening to fulfil a promise which I made thee some time ago of writing as soon as I should take the momentous step of asking for a wife, but I found it almost impossible to do it in any reasonable time and really my mind was in such a state of agitation when I got home near 12 o'clock that I found it quite necessary to endeavour if not to quiet it by sleep at least to try what effect bed would have on me. I regret the disappointment less than I otherwise would as I have now thy very acceptable letter per Geo. B. to acknowledge receipt of, but let me commence by detailing the adventures of yesterday (the result of which may either tend greatly to increase my happiness or on the contrary to produce many uneasy feelings, I will not say *ruin my peace of mind*, perhaps that would be going too far, but tho' my expressions may not be of a very ardent nature, still I believe I should feel a refusal almost as much as many others).

Thou must know that I have had it in view to ask for Miss A., but Joshua's daughter's illness and death and afterwards Sally's illness made me not like to trouble him much on the subject, however I was determined before Tommy (who is gone to Dublin and likely to be away some weeks) left home to bring it to some conclusion. On his, Joshua's and my consulting together we fixed to bring the matter so far as asking to a close; Joshua would have gone with me as *Spokesman* only for Sally's being so very poorly, and his just having buried little Debby; Tommy would have done it gladly if I would be satisfied to wait till his return but I thought it a pity to be losing so many weeks, so we fixed on asking Reuben Harvey to accompany me who readily consented and he mentioned to William on 1st day our intention of going down and wished to know what day

2. *Staphylococcus aureus*

Staphylococcus aureus (Staph.)

Staphylococcus aureus (Staph.)

Staphylococcus aureus (Staph.) is a Gram-positive, spherical bacterium, typically 0.5-1.0 µm in diameter. It is often found in clusters of varying sizes, but can also occur in pairs or chains. The organism is highly resistant to drying and can survive for months in a dry state. It is also resistant to many antibiotics, including penicillin, and is a common cause of hospital-acquired infections. *S. aureus* is found in the skin, nose, and throat of humans and animals, and is a common contaminant of food and the environment. It is a major cause of skin infections, such as boils and abscesses, and is also responsible for more serious infections, such as pneumonia and sepsis. The bacterium is highly adaptable and can form biofilms, which are communities of bacteria that are resistant to antibiotics and the immune system.

Staphylococcus aureus (Staph.) is a Gram-positive, spherical bacterium, typically 0.5-1.0 µm in diameter. It is often found in clusters of varying sizes, but can also occur in pairs or chains. The organism is highly resistant to drying and can survive for months in a dry state. It is also resistant to many antibiotics, including penicillin, and is a common cause of hospital-acquired infections. *S. aureus* is found in the skin, nose, and throat of humans and animals, and is a common contaminant of food and the environment. It is a major cause of skin infections, such as boils and abscesses, and is also responsible for more serious infections, such as pneumonia and sepsis. The bacterium is highly adaptable and can form biofilms, which are communities of bacteria that are resistant to antibiotics and the immune system.

would suit their convenience. William said he would consult his Mother that evening and call on R.H. next day, he accordingly did so and appointed yesterday morning for us to go down. R.H. breakfasted with me and we set off at once after and arrived at the Cottage (which is a sweet spot) about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10. The Mother and William were ready to receive us and R.H. soon told his story. I was by but did not think it necessary to open my lips on the subject, nor indeed were there many words expressed by any of the party except R.H.'s tale. The Mother said it would require some consideration and the matter ended; we soon talked on indifferent subjects, walked about the garden, etc. I was expecting to get an opportunity of telling *my* story to S. but her *ladyship* did not think proper to make her appearance, altho' I ventured to ask her Mother for her. This discouraged me at the time, but from what R.H. told me on our return as well as many other persons I have heard speak on the subject, I am inclined not to look at it in such an unfavourable light, had we been intimate and I in the habit of visiting at the house then indeed her non-appearance would be an unfavourable symptom, but in this case I understand it is to be viewed in a different light. *However, at the time* it disconcerted me a little, tho' the reception I met with from both the Mother and William (particularly the latter) was more favourable than I had anticipated, indeed they seemed after a little while almost as free with me as ever, and from what they told R.H. who took an opportunity of speaking separately after the joint interview, I have reason to believe the matter will be almost entirely left to herself.

Some of the other branches of the family I have reason to think are favourable to it—Mary Ann and Eliza I believe are, and Paul told me last evening when I called on him that I had his most hearty concurrence and that he expected in future he would not have to be going to the Cottage on 1st days without company. He told me what I was rather surprised at that he had never spoken to herself nor she to him on the subject (the only one of the family which spoke to him about it was Mary Ann who I understood has always been favourable to me), so thou sees what a *close creature she is*. I ought to tell thee that yesterday morning week I went to Paul's to buy something (knowing S. was there as one of them take week about with him while Francis is

away) who asked me to stay to breakfast and I did so. She came to the shop not knowing I was there, and when she saw me first she started a little and blushed deeply, but after a while became herself again. I was *tête à tête* with her for some time before Paul could come into the parlour, and we got pretty free and had a deal of conversation.

Last evening I called on the Uncle Tommy to mention my visit to the Cottage, who received me *kindly*, *praised his niece for a good girl*, told me if she had no objection that he had none, which was quite as much as I expected from him—and this evening I rode down to wait on the Uncle Paul, who also received me kindly, told me he had not heard anything of it before, supposed it would be left pretty much to herself and that he was not unfriendly to me, and he would be glad if I rode down to breakfast with him some morning, etc., etc. All this was as favourable as I could have expected from him. I did not see his wife as she was ill in bed.

I must tell thee of another task I had to perform to complete the business on my part, and which was to write to her Aunts R. and M. to Dublin. I just mentioned that being precluded by distance from the *pleasure* of a personal *interview* I took that mode of informing them of *my doings* and hoped they would meet with their approbation. I enclosed the . . . letters of John Doyle to whom I also mentioned it, requesting he would deliver them to his Aunts, and also to mention the matter to his Mother, so thou sees what etiquette is considered necessary in these refined times. I did all with R.H.'s and Joshua's advice, and I expect it will *at least do no harm*.

Now for a meeting with herself. In this I must go by R.H.'s advice. He told me he would send a note to the Mother to say I had a wish to pay them a visit and see S. and hoped it would not be disagreeable to the family. If a favourable answer, or no answer at all, which may be looked on in the samelight, come, I suppose I shall go down either to-morrow evening or the next, and after a visit or two I shall probably be able to give some guess whether my fate will be fortunate or otherwise, and if thou answer this soon I intend writing thee again on the subject, when I may have more leisure as well as inclination to answer some parts of thy letter which I think require a little explanation. With respect to the

request about destroying thy letters, I cannot make any objection after the way *thou hast treated mine*, without even mentioning it to me, *which was certainly rather more than I expected* and more than Jenny did to me, altho' I fancy the letters which she has of mine contain as many or perhaps more secrets than those thou had, but she still holds them altho' she has requested my leave to commit them to the flames, which after a little while I intend giving her. But I will not now say all I intended on this subject, but I cannot help saying I was surprised when I heard from M.I. *for the first time* that they had been burnt, and additionally so when I found by thy letters the only sensation it created was that of an amusing kind. This consideration will certainly make me think less of the act of destroying thine than I otherwise would. Count Rochefecault says all our actions proceed from selfish motives, and really I am half-inclined to be of his opinion.

I must conclude as I have not time to enlarge.

Thy very affectionate cousin,

JAMES CARROLL.

Taken from a typed copy of the original, kindly lent by Ernest H. Bennis, of Limerick, Ireland, grandson of the writer.

Ernest H. Bennis writes, 26 3. 23 :

"Re my grandfather's wooing. He was accepted, and married about 1826. He had five children, one of whom was my mother. It was a very happy marriage and he was a most devoted husband. His wife—Susannah, daughter of William Abbott—died in 1844; he lived till 1874, dying at the age of seventy-nine, so must have been born in 1795.

"James Carroll was a brother to Edward Carroll [for whom see *Jnl.* xiv, xv]; 'Tommy' was a cousin; Thomas Carroll, a member of a well-known firm of land agents in Cork—Joseph Carroll & Sons; 'Mary Ann,' 'Eliza' and 'Paul' were Abbots; 'Joshua' and 'Sally' were Joshua and Susan Lawe, who lived near the Abbots at Glanmire, near Cork, and had a large flour mill there, driven by water."

Reflections on London Women's P.M. 1826

dear Friend

London 5th mo: 31st 1826.

Mary Fox^r

I am desirous before leaving this place of addressing thee a few lines, hoping it may find thee and all belonging to thee well. The Letter thou kindly wrote to me some Months ago was very gratifying which I should have long ago acknowledged had I felt that I had any thing to communicate worthy thy attention. but I have been generally very low and poor. though I think favoured to discern something of a division between the Night and the day and sometimes a little grain of patience to wait in the former Season.

It has been a considerable effort for me to get up to attend this yearly Meeting but I believe it has been a Season of instruction to me. Various and large have been the testimonies of our Ministers, none more Striking than the labours of Sarah Grubb this morning, on the necessity of our being instant in prayer, at Grace Church Street, where was, I think, as large an Assembly as the House would contain. From better Qualified pens than mine thou wilt I believe receive an account of the transactions of this very large Meeting so I will not attempt going into them, beyond a remark or two perhaps.

The incessant rain which has fallen almost ever since the Meeting began, and the confusion of carriages and umbrellas and wet Cloaks and Clogs consequent, has been indescribable as they Strike a Stranger, tho' I expect to thee they would pass without Notice as things of course. I cannot but remark the beauty of numbers of our younger Sisters, many are indeed as to the outward polished after the similitude of a Palace as to the formation of their bodies, nor would I reflect without a feeling of regret, on the Characters a farther intercourse with the World and its leavening effects may impress on those lovely countenances/ yet unmarked by the lineaments of Sin and Sorrow/ that say the hand that made us is Divine.

I have been diligent in attending the Committees which have been interesting to me; much excellent Matter is contained in the 5 American Epistles,² but there is a certain

Phraseology adopted throughout all, to which I think Strength and plainness of expression has been Sacrificed. They are beautiful to read, abound with choice passages of Scripture well wrought in, but considering the variety of States and the Numbers who will hear them who have had little opportunity of Spiritual or Civil Education, I wish they had been more practical and more homely in expression. To a remark I made I was answered, Such and Such will not pass the general Committee ; we must give up So and so or we Shall perhaps lose much that we might otherwise preserve, and so I found, for as far as I am capable of judging, there is too much of a Critical Spirit and both our own Strength and that of the Epistles much weakened in searching for Niceties of Verbal expression which will hardly be rightly appreciated if understood by the remote inhabitants of the Western Hemisphere. on this subject Margaret Benson's³ sentiments and mine are in perfect unison.

I expect thou would hear of the decease of John Bludwick.⁴ Sister Phebe Chorley⁵ had been some time assisting to nurse him and was with him to the last, of his peaceful close she gave an interesting account. Elizabeth⁴ very feeble, awaiting her own as near at hand. I was informed a day or two ago from Mary Cropper⁶ that they had a Notification that Willet Hicks⁷ was coming to Liverpool ; if it should be the case I think we shall claim the sympathy of our friends for many were much oppressed in their minds by his frequent and long public communications before, the Savour of which remains yet with us. I wish he would make Bristol his Port this time. I am willing to believe we have had our Share of his company.

6th day morning 2^d 6th Mo. The general Yearly Meeting closed last evening and in the very, very Short period of silence with which we were favored a precious and Solemn covering was felt, and I believe it would have been profitable if we had Sought more to this in this Y.M. and likewise that the feeling raised by reading many excellent Testimonies had been abode with and not immediately spread before the Meeting in long verbal communications.

Martha Smith⁸ is very hoarse from Cold. I thought she looked very well until yesterday but an attack in her head during the Night had left great Sallowiness/ if there is such a word/ in her visage.

I expect we Shall leave London for Warwickshire this Evening. Your names are often mentioned by your Friends in Liverpool and my Husband and myself desire a place in your remembrance and in united love to thee and thy dear Husband.

I remain thy affectionate Friend

MARGARET CROSFIELD.⁹

We are pretty soon intending to remove our abode to no. 1 Erskine Street, Islington. M.C.

Addressed :

Sylvanus Fox,
Wellington,

Mary Fox.

Somersetshire.

NOTES

¹ Sylvanus Fox (1792-1851) and Mary Fox, *form.* Sanderson (1788-1846), of Wellington, Som., were noted Ministers locally and nationally. From letters sent to D by Margaret W. Fox, of Wellington, it is evident that their labours were much appreciated. Mary Sanderson was the first to accompany Elizabeth J. Fry to Newgate. Sylvanus Fox, when at Bath on health account as a young man, found an engagement to address a fashionable crowd in the Pump Room. (*Jnl.* x. 17, 104.)

For S. and M. Fox, see *Annual Monitor*, 1848, 1852; *Jnl.* xiv.-xvi.

² That is, epistles addressed to American Y.Ms.

³ Margaret Benson, probably related to Robert Benson of Liverpool, whose house often received American Ministers on their arrival from across the sea.

⁴ John Bludwick (d. 1826.85) and Elizabeth (d. 1828.80) were Friends of Warrington. The husband was in the station of Elder, and the wife was a Minister for some thirty years.

⁵ Phebe Chorley (d. 1857.64) was a sister of Margaret (Chorley) Crosfield.

⁶ Mary Cropper was probably the wife of James Cropper (1773-1840), of Liverpool. She died in 1831, aged 72.

⁷ Willet Hicks was an American Minister, who had been in Europe before, in 1820. He was an adherent to the Hicksite party. See *Jnl.* xix. 2.

⁸ This may have been the Minister of that name, of Doncaster, *form.* Ecroyd (1763-1832). There was a Martha Smith, of Liverpool, who died in 1844, aged 79.

⁹ Margaret Crosfield (*form.* Chorley, c. 1787-1855) was the wife of George Crosfield (1785-1847), an Elder, of Liverpool Meeting. G.C. edited the *Letters of William Thompson* (d. 1817.23) in 1818, and the *Memoirs of Samuel Fothergill* in 1843. M. Crosfield was a Friend of decided opinions—in a meeting for worship, 1 vi. 1828, she "gave a few words of advice to young men, advising them to sit still in meeting, etc." (ms. Journal of Elizabeth Robson, Junr., in D) and in 1835 we are told that her "severe remarks" were recorded in the *Christian Advocate* (*Jnl.* xvi. 131).

Patience Wright, Wax Modeller

In volumes iv. and v. there are references to Patience Wright, *form.* Lovell (1725-1786). Among manuscripts recently received from Mrs. Vere O'Brien (*née* Arnold-Forster) is a copy of a letter from John Dickinson, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. Wright, as follows :

Madam,

I now gratefully acknowledge the Receipt of two Letters from you, and intreat you to pardon my not answering them sooner. The Business in which I have been involved by the unhappy Affairs of our native Country, and a great deal of Sickness, have occasion'd so long a delay in writing to you, which I hope therefore you'll be so good as to excuse.

I heartily thank you for the Intelligence you have been pleased to give me, and shall be obliged for as frequent a Correspondence as will be agreeable to you.

America now waits for the Decision of Great Britain resolved at every hazard to resist Force by Force, with a *probability*, at worst, a *Chance* for Success; and, that, your Share of public Spirit must satisfy is better than the *certainty* of Poverty, Slavery, Misery and Infamy, that must overtake us and our Posterity by a tame submission.

Nothing less than an assurance of these Calamities falling upon us, and our Descendants, could have reconciled your loyal and dutiful Countrymen to the thoughts of bearing Arms, against the powers of our Sovereign & parent State. But the Schemes agitated against us are too evident for Men of the least Sense and Virtue to hesitate on the part they ought to take. Where our struggles will end, what strange Revolutions will take place, no human Creature can guess, if once the Sword is dipt in blood, for drawn it already is. For my part, I can only say, there are two points on either of which I shall esteem it my duty, when called upon, to lay down my Life. First, to defend the Liberties of my Country, against their meditated Destruction. Secondly, To preserve the Dependence of those Colonies on their Mother Country. May God Almighty bless and prosper her and them in a subordinate Connection with her, till Time shall be no more. I sincerely rejoice in the Success that has attended you in England. I have mention'd to several of my Brethren in Assembly, the propriety of sending for L^d Chatham's Bust, done by our ingenious Countrywoman; But the public Distresses render them too inattentive to the fine Arts; I will remind them of the Proposal at another Sessions.

I am with great Esteem

Madam

Your much obliged and

very humble Servant

JOHN DICKINSON.

Mrs. P. Wright
Pall mall
London.

Fair Hill Jany 30th 1775

(true Copy)

In letters from William Forster (1747-1824), of Tottenham, to his sister Elizabeth (originals belonging to Mrs. O'Brien) we read :

" 10th Month 7th, 1773.

" Patience Wright has been lately sent for by the King and was with him near two hours, they had a deal of discourse (she says) on politics &c & the distresses of the People, to which he seem'd to [turn at seal] she is now about his Figure."

"1st mo: 11th 1775

"I was [? went] to see P. Wright a few days since. She is still very warm against the ministry, yet conceives great hopes of a Change of them & consequently their measures soon as Parlt. sits again. She was then finishing her Fathers figure. He was a singular Character, a long white beard adorns his face which is very expressive, & not unlike Jⁿ Woolmans and a large white Hat [on] his head. She has done an Indian Man & Squaw in their proper Dress and Attitude extra: well, I think, also the D. of Gloucester."

"2 mo. 24th 1776.

". . . the truly great and patriotic Col. Barré. I had seen his Figure at Wrights. I directly asked if she had not taken his Figure. He wonder'd I shou'd know him from it as indeed it was chiefly so; he thinks her a sensible Woman and if her Education had been equal to her natural Abilities, she wou'd have shone more eminently."

D.N.B. states that Patience Wright, when in London to which she removed in 1772, "acted successfully as a spy on behalf of Benjamin Franklin." She was often visited in her studio by Benjamin West. Her husband, Joseph Wright, died in 1769.

The Cambridge "Journal of George Fox"

Continued from vol. xix. p. 104

81.—Vol. II., pp. 153, 416.—"And before wee was married [G. Fox and M. Fell] I was moved to write foorth a paper to all ye meetings in England." The note to this, on page 416, connects the "paper" with the document—"Friends fellowship must be in the spirit," etc. In *The Second Period of Quakerism*, p. 263, W. C. Braithwaite connects the "paper" with one referred to in *The Spirit of the Hat* (1673), p. 42, which was so "ill resented and so much disliked that it was called in again, and a rare thing it was to get a sight thereof." W. C. B. adds: "No doubt the one referred to in *Camb. Journ.* ii. 153 (correct note ii. 416, accordingly)." The note ii. 416 re *Canons and Institutions*, is however, valuable in itself and took some time to prepare.

82.—Vol. II., page 147.—*Lazy Hill* was a corruption of *Lazar's Hill*, so called because a leper hospital was erected there—a resort of pilgrims intending to embark for the shrine of St. James of Compostella, the patron-saint of lepers. The hill, which was afterwards levelled, occupied the end of Townsend Street, between Trinity College and the river. It was known as *Lowsy Hill* in the time of Charles I.—EDITH WEBB, Dublin.

83.—Vol. II., p. 451.—"The date of the death of Christopher Fox is not known, but it took place, probably, prior to the visit of Charles Marshall to Mary Fox in 1671". In a letter recently sent by Mr. Henry Hartopp, of Leicester, to Elizabeth B. Emmott, it is stated: "Christopher Fox appears to have died before 1664, for at Michaelmass that year Mary Fox was taxed in respect of one fire-hearth in her cottage at Penny Drayton."

Friends in Germantown, Pa.

A BRIEF history of the two Friends' Meeting Houses in Germantown, Pa., has been written by Horace Mather Lippincott, of Philadelphia—*An Account of the People called Quakers in Germantown, Philadelphia* (Burlington, N.J.: Enterprise Publishing Company, 9 by 6½, pp. 43, with seven illustrations).¹ The Coulter Street premises of Orthodox Friends (meeting house, school, and library) are first introduced and then those of the Hicksite branch in School House Lane. Many interested Friends of both branches receive notice.

Among School House Friends was Abraham Deaves, of whose sister, Priscilla, the following is narrated :

"In 1802, Priscilla became so absorbed in a case which came before the Meeting for discipline and took a long time for settling, that her mind became unbalanced when it was decided contrary to her judgment. She conceived it her duty to preach upon all occasions upon the text 'The Innocent Suffer while the Guilty go Free.' Friends continually remonstrated with her but to no avail, until positive action became necessary. When she arose as usual upon the succeeding First-Day and commenced her address, some of the women Elders gave the signal and two lusty men walked gravely to her side and cautioned her to desist, upon penalty of removal if she refused. As was expected, she took no notice of them but continued her sermon. Whereupon they quickly picked her up and bore her down the aisle to the door. During her progress she startled the congregation by exclaiming, 'I am more honored than our Lord. He was carried on the back of one ass, while I am borne on the backs of two.' It is needless to say that Priscilla was never allowed in the meeting again."

The Coulter Street School (established in 1845) was re-opened under Friends' management in 1858, originally for Friends' children, others being later admitted. "It has grown rapidly under Principals Susanna S. Kite, Samuel Alsop, Davis H. Forsythe, and Stanley R. Yarnall and it is reputed to be the largest private day school in the U.S., having in 1921, five hundred and seventy-four pupils with a faculty of forty-two. The Library had 35,163 visitors in 1920-21, and circulated 28,577 of its 33,201 books.

Prize-money Restored

The case of Dr. Edward Long Fox and his desire to return his share of the captures from the French by a vessel in which he had an interest, which sailed as a privateer, is well-known, but it is not generally known that there was a somewhat similar case in the life of Peter Yarnall, a Friend, by birth, of Philadelphia (c. 1753-1798).

Yarnall was a surgeon on board a privateer, early in 1779, and went on a cruising voyage to the West Indies. "He received a part of the prize-money obtained in this excursion and with the money he purchased a tract of land in New Jersey, yet [later] having experienced a thorough change of heart, he entirely relinquished this property and made an acknowledgement to the Monthly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia which was accepted" (Comly, *Friends' Miscellany*, vol. ii. (1836), pp. 217, 221, 229).

¹ Copy presented to D by the Author.

Notes and Queries

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

D—Friends' Reference Library, Devonshire House, 136, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

Camb. Jnl.—*The Journal of George Fox*, published by the Cambridge University Press, 1911.

D.N.B.—*The Dictionary of National Biography*.

Rancocas John Woolman—The Rancocas Edition of *The Journal and Essays of John Woolman*, edited by A. M. Gummere, Phila. and London, 1922.

LONG SERVICE. (xix. 64).—Elizabeth Estaugh (1682-1762) was clerk of Haddonfield (N.J.) Women's Monthly Meeting for upward of fifty-five years. (Jenkins, *Tortola*, 1923, p. 22.)

HANNAH DENT (x. 119, 127, xii. 177).—A few particulars respecting this Yorkshire Friend who went to America on a religious visit in 1732 are given in extracts from the minutes of Philadelphia M.M. printed in the *Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania*, vol. viii. (1922), no. 2, pp. 176, 178, 181.

"25 vi. 1732. Hannah Dent from Great Britain on a religious visit to these parts sent to this meeting her Certificate from the Monthly Meeting at Richmond in Yorkshire."

"25 iii. 1733. Mary Nicholas had a concern to visit Friends in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. She intended to go in Company with our friend Hannah Dent."

"26 ii. 1734. Elizabeth Widdowfield's intention to accompany Hannah Dent to Long Island."

"28 i. 1735. Joseph Cooper & Hannah Dent declared their

Intention of Marriage . . . his mother being present declared her consent and Hannah Dent produced to this Meeting a Certificate from the Monthly Meeting of Richmond at Chentry [sic] in Old England, dated the 7th fourth Month, 1734, with her Parents Consent."

"25 ii. 1735. Joseph Cooper & Hannah Dent appeared a Second time and declared they continued their Intentions of Marriage. Joseph produced a Certificate from Haddonfield Monthly Meeting."

"30 iii. 1735. A Certificate for our Friend Hannah Dent to Friends at Wensidel Monthly Meeting in Yorkshire . . . was read."

This last was, presumably, what is known as a "returning certificate," which a ministering Friend took home with him, but in this case Hannah Dent found a husband and a home in America.

Hannah Dent was a daughter of Robert Dent, of Wensleydale, North Yorkshire. Joseph Cooper (c. 1691-1749) was of New Jersey. Hannah was his second wife. She died in 1754.

Phila. *Memorials*, 1788; *The Friend* (Phila.), vol. 31 (1858), pp. 61, 148.

CONSTANCE DE ROTHSCHILD AND SAMUEL GURNEY.—In *Reminiscences*, by Lady Battersea, 1922, p. 336, we read :

"My mother gave me a description of my introduction to Samuel Gurney at the early age of three [*circa* 1846]. The meeting took place at Brighton. Mr. Gurney, then a stout, red-faced, elderly gentleman, with a great shock of white hair, proceeded then and there to take me up and toss me in his arms, which I resented as a great familiarity, calling out lustily, 'Put me down, you old white bear!' to the consternation but silent amusement of my parents."

QUAKERS AND KILTS.—In the recently published *Private Diaries of Sir Algernon West*, who was so intimately associated with Mr. Gladstone, especially in 1892-4, on page 202, under date Sept. 27th, 1893, he writes from Blackcraig, Perthshire (where they were staying at Mr. Armitsted's):

"Mr. Gladstone told us that Kilts were only introduced into Scotland early in the 18th century in this wise :

"The Highlanders until then only wore plaids, and, in smelting iron ore, nothing. The Quakers, who came in great numbers [probably as travelling Ministers], thought this indecent and devised the kilt." (Giving, as his authority, Captain Burt, author of *Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland*.)

If you can find nothing to confirm this, perhaps you might mention it in the "Friends' Historical."—THEODORE GREGORY.

JOHN BELLERS AND JOHN CHEYNEY.—John Cheyney died 1722, leaving all his estate to his sons, John and Thomas Cheyney, except £5 which was to be paid to Cheyney Balderson in England. The two sons soon after this returned to England, presumably to their native parish, and on January 16th, 1724, John Bellers, of London, merchant, conveyed to John Cheyney and Thomas Cheyney, late of Middletown in the County of Chester, but now of Upper Lambourne in the Parish of Chipping Lambourne, county of Berks, England, 1,500 acres of land in Pennsylvania for £360. This land had been purchased from William Penn, perhaps as a speculation, and the owner had never come to settle thereon."—*Genealogy of the Smedley Family, 1682-1901*, by Gilbert Cope, 1901, p. 226.

QUAKER METHODISTS (xix. 63).—The quotation from Johnson Grant to which "A.G." calls attention, can only refer to the Quaker Methodists of Friars Green Chapel, Warrington. The title was afterwards exchanged for Independent Methodists, a much less distinctive name, still borne by the denomination. The first meeting was formed about 1797 and consisted of Friends and Methodists. The first chapel was built in 1802 at Friars Green. In 1806 a remarkable revival took place in which Lorenzo Dow, an American preacher, was prominent. The visit of the American left an enduring mark upon the religious life of England for one of its direct results was the formation of the Primitive Methodist Church. One would like to have a picture drawn by a sympathetic hand of this

historic revival. It began at Warrington and was carried through Cheshire to the borders of Staffordshire. Here at Mow Cop was held the famous open-air meeting which marked the origin of Primitive Methodism, the first preacher at which was Peter Phillips, of the Warrington Quaker Methodists.

Johnson Grant is correct in his account of the origin of the Quaker Methodists, and of the "broad brims and jockey bonnets" which marked their Quaker "extraction." The rest is obvious and bitter exaggeration.—ARTHUR MOUNFIELD.

Rev. F. F. Betherton, of Sunderland, refers to information respecting the Quaker Methodists to be found in the *Proceedings of the Wesley Historical Society*, vol. 6, p. 121, also to Arthur Mounfield's *Short History of Independent Methodism*, 1905. Notices of this *History* have been received from Robert Muschamp and others.

ANECDOTES.—An elderly Friend, sitting one evening in front of his house, from where he could see his kitchen garden, saw a man he knew get over the wall, and go to a row of fine peas, from which he filled a basket. Our Friend did not speak, or interfere in any way, and the man again got over the wall and went home.

Later in the evening the Friend—carrying a parcel under his arm—went down to the man's house, knocked at the door, and asked if Thomas were within, and on his appearance, said, "Oh! Thomas, I have brought thee a piece of fat bacon, which thee will

find to go very well with those peas."—EDWARD DOWNHAM, *Parkstone Heights, Dorset*.

A special week-night meeting was being held in the Meeting House, Kendal, at Isaac Sharp's request. This was just after the change had been made under which Friends sat together irrespective of sex. Thinking that Isaac Sharp might be rather puzzled by what he would find when he entered the Meeting House, I said to him, "Don't be surprised if thou finds men and women Friends sitting together. They sit higgledy piggedly now." He made no comment, but after a minute or two walked up the centre aisle to take his place in the Ministers' gallery. I was acting as sidesman and showing people to their seats, and, walking down the central aisle towards the door, met Isaac Sharp, who very solemnly stopped me, and addressing me by name, said, "Canst thou tell me whether I am higgledy or piggedly?" This was said without a smile and he at once resumed his dignified course to his seat.—GILBERT GILKES, *Kendal*.

Paul Abbott lived at Marys Abbey, near Youghal, in the south of Ireland. In the troublous times of the Napoleonic wars, he was bringing a cargo from the Continent, when his ship was captured by pirates. Asked if he had anything to say, he answered that he was "Paul—Abbott—of Mary's Abbey—Youghal." The pirate thought that such a holy man had better not be interfered with, so he arrived safe at Youghal with his goods.—ERNEST H. BENNIS, *Limerick, Ireland*.

THE JOURNAL OF THE FRIENDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Editor: NORMAN PENNEY, LL.D., F.S.A.
Devonshire House, 136, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2

For Table of Contents see page two of cover

THIS issue of our magazine closes the publication work connected with volume xx. Subscribers have received during the currency of the volume:

Vol. xx., parts 1 and 2	..	..	pages 100
Supplement no. 13	..	..	.. 114
President's Address, 1923	..	..	.. 36
Vol. xx., parts 3 and 4	..	..	.. 48
Total pages			298

The Editor hopes to include in volume xxi. (which will probably appear in the autumn) the following articles :

George Fox and Sixteenth Century Bibles, by Henry J. Cadbury, Cambridge, Mass.

The Brewin Brothers, of Cirencester.

Benjamin Kaye at London Y.M., 1787.

More Quaker Stories of the Rising of 1745.

Extracts from the Diary of a London Apprentice of 1767-8.

Further Quaker Incursions into Family History :
Fincham of Norfolk and Suffolk ; Ashby of Bugbrook.

An Eventful Y.M. Sunday, 1846.

Letters from Joseph Gurney to Joseph Gurney Bevan

Concluded from page 84

13

Norwich 20th Feby 1775

Dr Coz^a Joe

Thy fear of losing the frequent correspondence of my Bro^r John on account of the happy engagement w^{ch} I hope he is likely to enter into perhaps may be well founded, yet I think however he may domesticate himself when his heart is fixed at home, he will not enter into that ease & idleness as entirely to lay aside the thoughts of his Fr^{ds} in Middlesex, but will, (tho' perhaps not so frequently) deign to write thee, a batchelor. As to thy other Correspondent (supposing thee means T. Kett^r) I suppose there is little reason to be afraid of losing him as yet, his Mistress being so young that t'^s hardly probable they will be united in less than a year or two, tho' he seems to stick very close to her, & wherever she goes, (if he can) he attends her. They yesterday afternoon drank tea at our house, & by the particular notice he took of her there seems no doubt but he is in earnest.

I wish he may succeed as in my opinion they are quite calculated for each other, being brought up in much the same way—his education, certainly has been rather confin'd, tho' his natural disposition adapts him to society.

I am very glad to find thou art at last coming to see us, I hope thy stay will not be finished with the occasion of thy coming but that thou wilt not pretend to return in less than a month. We expect to see my Bro^r tomorrow, I hope to find him in good spirits, and that the present joyful thoughts of his Catharine may smooth the wrinkles on his brow, w^{ch} I am persuaded she was before the occasion of. My Sister Rachel is not yet quite recovered she has had again a slight return of the pain in her head & sickness . . . & I heartily wish there cou'd be found some remedy to relieve her, as it seems to depress her spirits. It must be something rather out of the common way to have an

effect on them as generally she has a happy flow, tho' it is remark'd & I believe very justly that those who are most elevated when in Health are the most depress'd when anything is the matter with them, for the mind of man is like the quick Silver in a Barometer, w^{ch} when it ascends very quick it generally brings fine weather for a few hours, & then Clouds arise, so that it descends as fast or faster than it ascended; on the contrary when it rises by degrees, & keeps rising till it reaches near the summit, then its a pretty certain sign of a Continuance of a Calm & serene time uninterrupted by storms or tempests.

I have often endeavour'd to find out w^{ch} is the most preferable state of mind, that w^{ch} fluctuates or that w^{ch} is serene; in regard to the first it enjoys pleasure with more extacy & pain with more depression, it excites strong feelings for the misfortunes of one's fellow Creatures, & likewise strongly partakes of the pleasure they enjoy. Now as to the latter it seems a state of insensibility, it's neither elevated by pleasure nor depressed by pain; the scale continually stands on a ballance, whereas in the former it moves up & down. However, in either the state of a clear conscience is always the happiest.

My Sister Agatha & her little one²⁹ are quite well, she was at Meeting yesterday since which they have both taken a ride in the Coach, but for want of Curiosity or something else slept all the way. . . .

thy affectionate Cozⁿ

JOS GURNEY³⁰

14

Norwich 20th March 1775

Dr Cozⁿ Joe

As thy last Letter consisted chiefly in messages I have only to say that I delivered them all to the person's to whom they were assign'd, wth my accustomed politeness which thou knowest is very great in its way.

I receiv'd thy present of the whip, for which I am much obliged to thee. It is generally approv'd by the knowing ones in this part of the Country, & has already been of use in persuading the Colt to do what he otherwise wou'd have denied—viz^t To leap over a ditch w^{ch} he perform'd (after much resistance) with great activity.

I have been taken off from writing by my Sister Agatha who requested an arm of me, to walk to St. Georges, which will prevent my spending so much Ink as I otherwise shou'd have done in thy service, it being late, that I am in momentary expectations of hearing, ding, dong, dong, for the Letters, tho' upon recollection I believe shall send it by Parcell, & shall enclose in it one to my Bro^t John, by which thou wilt find that my Sister is not quite so well as She has been, tho' I hope it will [not] be of material Consequence, as I believe it came from a little over fatiguing herself last seventh day at Keswick where we had a large route of young people.

Please to desire my Bro^t not to be alarm'd if my sister does not write to him tonight as she has been engaged this afternoon at Cozⁿ Wright's¹⁸ who has been for several days poorly, but today She is somewhat better: her Case is very melancholly as She can enjoy nothing without the fear of being ill after it.

I shall write again soon to make up for this short epistle, so desiring to be kindly remember'd to Damsel, Tug, the black Cat, & all my old acquaintances in that way.

I remain

Thy affectionate Cozⁿ

JOS GURNEY

15

Norwich 28th March 1775

Dr Cozⁿ Joe

I am monstrous illnatur'd, & I'll tell thee the reason for it, w^{ch} when done thou wilt not be surpris'd; I am confin'd to the house with an intollerable purging which causes great pain & disturbance in that part, the great Philosopher Martinus Scriblerus calls the Kitchin of the Soul.

: : : : : : : : : :

Expect my Brother John will reach this place before this letter reaches thee, therefore I shall not enquire how, when; where nor what about him nor his Catharine as it's most likely I shall hear enough of it when he arrives, yet I am extremely glad to find he has so near reach'd the Crisis of his wishes as to have the Credentials sign'd by his charming Mistress. I suppose he will be married about the time thee were laying out, when in Keswick.

It is true I did not in my last mention anything respecting our Uncle & Aunt Bland,²⁰ but, alas! poor things they are married, & the nine days wonder seems over. To be sure they continue in every respect the marks of *their youth* & I must confess it still appears diverting to see how very fond they are of each other, in company generally sitting hand in hand, with [fre]quent smiles & fond looks passing from one to the other which may be allow'd to a young Couple, but in People advanc'd I think it rather disgustful.

Thy Scheme of riding in the morning, I know by experience is very agreeable, being in the practice of it myself those people who lay abed till almost noon, lose, by far the most pleasant & healthy part of the day, for what can be more delightful, & more conducive to health, than to enjoy the melody of the Birds & the fresh air of a fine frosty morning which one cannot do in greater perfection than on horseback.

JOS GURNEY

16

Norwich 27th June 1775

Dear Joe

. In
the first place then, I have to inform thee, that my Sister Rachel experiences already the good effects of dipping at the pool of Neptune she has p^d her devotions 3 times, which will be all she will do for the present as we expect them home tonight, in order to stay over the yearly meeting,¹² after which my Mother & Sister will return, join'd I believe by Priscilla & Christiana.³¹ I wish my Sister had not return'd from Yarmouth quite so soon, as I think she can hardly have had as yet sufficient proof of the certainty of bathing's being good for her Complaints.

There is a Party of us going to set out on the tour of Norfolk³² tomorrow morning—My Bro^t John & Sister being at the head of it, are join'd by Priss. & Chriss. & Richenda Springall of the females, & of the males are D. Springall & Lindoe,³³ & myself. Cozⁿ Priscilla Wakefield,³⁴ Miss Whittaker & Hy Kett,³⁵ set out this morning in order to see Halsham, w^{ch} we must omit, as it's only to be seen on a 3rd day at which time my Bro^t & Sister set up for Company. We are all to

the first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The second of these was the discovery of oil in Texas in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The third of these was the discovery of silver in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The fourth of these was the discovery of copper in Arizona in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The fifth of these was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The sixth of these was the discovery of silver in Idaho in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The seventh of these was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The eighth of these was the discovery of silver in Utah in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The ninth of these was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The tenth of these was the discovery of silver in New Mexico in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

the first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The second of these was the discovery of oil in Texas in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The third of these was the discovery of silver in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The fourth of these was the discovery of copper in Arizona in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The fifth of these was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The sixth of these was the discovery of silver in Idaho in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The seventh of these was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The eighth of these was the discovery of silver in Utah in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The ninth of these was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The tenth of these was the discovery of silver in New Mexico in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States.

meet & join Company's at Houghton, as that is the principal object in our Tour, not allowing ourselves time to take the whole round, as we purpose being at home on 7th day at longest.

I was mentioning my Bro^r & Sisters setting up for Company—they began on first day evening & had about 17 in all, but, yesterday expecting a vast round, all the Chairs were lugg'd down from the Chambers & set in high order as many as cou'd conveniently in each parlour, & least there shou'd not be enough some were set in the Hall, both the Footmen were furnish'd with their waiters, & Tea & Coffee for ab^t thirty. Cozⁿ Priscilla Wakefield was there to entertain the Company with her Conversation. After waiting some time the first who made his appearance [was] John Woodrow³⁶ Jun^r &, unlucky Fate! behold he was the last. It was for him alone that Chance had ordain'd all those fine preparations. It put me in mind of the noble Knight's Drum, in Pompey the little, tho' it did not end to quite so much Satisfaction, as *no* Lady Bab Frightful arrived at last.³⁷

My Mare Cozⁿ Joseph is come up from Grass quite fat & fine & looks very handsome, has her limbs entirely at liberty & moreover is nam'd Fanny by the united approbation of a Company of the Fair Sect, met & assembled Keswick the 21st day of June 1775.

This puts me in mind of Eliza; Bell,³⁸ when thee sees her next please to give my—"what thee likes," to her & say that from her putting me off with one excuse or another from time to time I despair of receiving her present untill I see her again at London. It rains gloriously at this time. I am heartily glad of it, as all Nature will be refresh'd by it & it will lay the dust for us tomorrow

I remain as usual

JOS GURNEY.

17

Norwich 14th Sept 1775

Dr Cosⁿ Jos

According to due form & order thee ought to have answered my letter long before this time, however, I can make an excuse for thee & suppose that accumulated engagements have prevented thee the writing me being the

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
 530 North Dearborn Street
 Chicago, Illinois 60610-5708
 U.S.A. and Canada
 Telephone: (773) 707-7000
 Telex: 245500
 Fax: (773) 707-7000

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
 100 Brook Hill Drive
 West Nyack, New York 10994-2133
 U.S.A.
 Telephone: (914) 339-9000
 Telex: 245500
 Fax: (914) 339-9000

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
 23 Avenel Road
 Hove, East Sussex TN8 9PH
 U.K.
 Telephone: (01323) 830300
 Telex: 245500
 Fax: (01323) 830300

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
 477 Williamstown Road
 Port Melbourne, Victoria 3207
 Australia
 Telephone: (03) 9594-6000
 Telex: 245500
 Fax: (03) 9594-6000

least adapted to thy inclination it consequently gave place first. When this Cloud of engagements is a little dispers'd & thou seemest inclined to give up a few minutes for my satisfaction & amusement, spur on thy inclination & perform the task of pleasing willingly—to please others is certainly very pleasing, yet its natural to desire a more immediate pleasure shou'd result from it than the mere distant Idea of others being pleas'd; this I suppose has been thy case & as thee found no other amusement in writing to me than merely because I wish'd for it, thou has not thought it worth the trouble to continue it. But think again, & let me share at least a small mark of thy affection which I can assure thee I very much covet.

I find thou hast been a fellow Sufferer or rather a fellow partaker of the accusations of Cozⁿ Priscilla Barclay,¹⁶ we may congratulate each other on being honourably acquitted. I wish heartily it was so with my good Sister Catharine, the unreasonable & most unjust opinion she has formed of her, has cost my Sister much uneasiness—if Cozⁿ Priscilla had set & form'd all the frailties human Nature is Subject to, I don't think she cou'd possibly have pick out one more diametrically opposite my Sister's disposition than that which she accuses her of; so far from being a slanderer, she is remark'd for excusing those who are ill spoken of. I don't find its yet made up but that no more is to be said about it, consequently an abominable cool indifference, ten times worse than a down right Quarrel, is to be supported on both sides using Compliments with [? no sincerity] at heart, & behaving Civil with the inclination to Quarrel. Such is my opinion of it, as I think it's impossible after such an accusation to be tolerable Friends without a full explination & agreement.

My Mother is much better & will I hope in a few days get about as usual.

Pray is Priscilla & Christiana gone to Bath yet? I find there has been an Earthquake there, it must be very alarming. My Sister Rachel bathes in the cold Bath she likes it very much & it agrees with her vastly well. I believe the ride from Keswick to Norwich & back again before breakfast is half the battel, w^{ch} she does on horseback if the weather is fine.

I remain Thy affectionate Cozⁿ

JOS GURNEY

Norwich 20th Sept 1775Dr Coz^a Joe

I am sorry to find thou thinkest me such an Epicure as only to desire to live in health, merely for the sake of eating dainties, however I can with Satisfaction inform thee, that I have no occasion to follow thy wholesome regimen to cure my Cough, as it is departed without it. I wish Priscilla's was of no worse consequence than mine; she has had it a long time upon her, & it seems to be very much fix'd in her Constitution. A worthy Cousin of ours takes her departure very much to heart. I believe she gave him an undigestable Pill before she went away.³⁹ Poor young Man! I sincerely pity him, he appears thoroughly unhappy, & so dejected that he shuns the Company even of his nearest & most intimate Connections. I shall be heartily glad to see thee down amongst us, for thou art not a very frequent visitor of these parts without having some particular circumstance in view. The present I presume thou wilt think the most agreeable that has drawn thee hither for a long time; my Sister's being well settled is certainly very desirable but, nevertheless the loss of her Company will be very great to me in particular. I wish she may have no occasion for the cold Bath when she gets to London but that matrimony may entirely reestablish her health, yet it's very clever your being so well & easily accomodated in that respect.

I am asham'd to send thee so short a letter, but a summons from my Sister Catharine to attend her to Keswick in the Chaise (my Bro^t being absent) will excuse me.

JOS GURNEY.

Norwich 23rd Oct 1775.Dr Coz^a Joe.

I am now so deeply engag'd in business from Awbreys being out on a visit to his relations, that I can hardly spare time to write thee. Nevertheless, my mind will not remain easy until I have disburthen'd it of this my Duty towards thee, therefore as my engagements w^{ch} require immediate attention seem at this time pretty clear, I shall dedicate the

few minutes they remain so to thy Service first acquainting thee (w^{ch} I suppose thou knowest already) that my Mother has fix'd to set out with my Broth & Sister Barclay next 4th day, but as the house at Cheapside will not be compleatly ready for their reception till 6th day evening, they will find some method not to be there till that time; & cannot but feel some regret at the near approach of my Sisters departure, yet, as they remain now in so unsettled a State it's much to be desired for their own Comfort & enjoyment, that they may be fix'd to their own home as soon as possible, where, I have no doubt, they will experience the happiness mutual affection inspires, & altho' in the midst of the hurry & bustle of Cheapside they will find serenity & retirement in each others Company.

I am incessively concern'd at informing thee of the sudden decease of our worthy Friend Jo^s Oxley, he died last night about 12 o'clock without any preceding indisposition, having eat a hearty supper, & went to bed in excellent Spirits. Just before he went off he complain'd of being very cold, immediately turn'd about in his bed, made an effort to stretch his arm to his Wife, & departed without sigh or groan. His loss is sincerely lamented by all that knew him, he has strictly preserv'd a clean life & unspotted reputation.

I understand you were near being rob'd in the forest, & that you all three behav'd heroically but in different ways. Polly natural to her Sex was much frightened, but exercis'd heroinisme sufficient to be silent. Bob like a Philosopher feig'd indifference by half sleeping (being half kept awake by fear) & thou thyself wast serene, by the assistance of manly resolution. But pray, my good Cousin, from what authority canst thou assert they were highwaymen? As your presence of mind was so strongly put to the test, it's pity but they had rob'd you, because you wou'd then have had something to talk of, but, now perhaps they were only two innocent Travellers who for the sake of Company rid by side of your Chaise. . . .

I remain

Thy affectionate Cozⁿ

JOS GURNEY.

Norwich 7th Nov. 1775.Dr Cozⁿ Joe.

I have been sometime considering whither to write thee or my Sister, however as I always think it best to clear of debts before one distributes favors thy letter claims the right of being first attended to.

Its surprising with what grace of attitude thou hast drawn the Cat with, that struck thy fancy so much. I shew my Sister Catharine thy performance, she laugh'd at it most heartily, & said it was just like Joe Bevan. We expect to see Dan & Elizabeth⁴⁰ the latter end of this week. I am vastly vext they come just at this time as I am likely by it to miss their Company both here & in London, at least I do not expect to be many days with them here, as in all probability I shall be in the great Metropolis by the latter end of next week. I am glad to hear thy Cough is gone, & that thou art no longer to be rank'd amongst the list of Invalids, which may be very properly termed the black list, as gloominess is the frequent attendant on ill health, w^{ch} I have heard some people call the black Devil. Thou art not much afflicted with that distemper, & even if thou wast I think thee took a more effectual means to drive such a Companion away, by Dick Phillips & the Jews Harps, than any remedy the highest feed Phisical Fop cou'd have prescrib'd. I think to compleat the joke you ought to have had some Dulcineas to have danc'd to your hum strum.

Why did you not call in Alis, the fat Cook Etc. I was much diverted a few nights ago with looking in at the window of a Shabby Alehouse where there was a large Circle of Mobility set round a large fire, being attentive Spectators of an old fellow who was dancing to the fiddle wth a young sprightly Girl. In eve'y countenance there appear'd Joy uninterrupted by the thoughts of tomorrows drudgery, "Sufficient for the day is evil there of," was the text imprinted in each look. I staid till the dance was over & the Pot began to go round w^{ch} the ladies seem'd to partake of with as much relish as their hard working Companions.

I lodged at Milend last night, my Uncle was very finely & in excellent Spirits.

As a partial examiner into the Causes why more robbers shou'd be found in your part of Kingdom than in ours, thou hast to be sure very ingeniously made out the reason to your advantage, but then remember that this same luxurient soil that produces such fine Crops & consequently so many weeds, will if great care is not taken, be over run with so many flowers, that they will hinder the growth of each other, & be stunted before they arrive at Maturity, now there is another soil w^{ch} is much cleaner & more free from weeds, at the same time it will produce such a quantity of flowers, as having space to grow, will flourish & arrive at the greatest perfection. This is as likely to be the reason we have so few robberies.

JOS. GURNEY.

21

Norwich 27th Dec. 1775.

Dr Cozⁿ Joe

. . . neither do I find myself ever much inclined to work during the Christmas holidays, it seems a kind of natural relaxation to all degrees of people—the enjoyment of liberty is mark'd on ev'ry one's countenance. I truly sympathise in the Joy of some poor Creatures, who on these days shake off the load of confinement & drudgery which is heap'd upon them the rest of the Year, & in putting on their Christmas Cloths, drive away old Care, & with the few shillings they are able to gather together rejoice the hearts of a whole family. To be sure its too often dedicated to the bottle & Glass, & the time designed for relaxation is turned into hard labour, for I suppose there is scarce any more difficult than that of getting drunk, or at least of supporting that situation for many days together.

We had a melancholly accident a few days ago, by a mans being drunk & playing some tricks with his Horses fell off fr^m his Waggon & was kill'd upon the spot just by Milend.

Thus much of this letter seems adapted to the time, indeed there are so many circumstances constantly putting one in mind of it, that it's impossible to have your thoughts turn'd to any thing else, especially of an evening when you are ev'ry moment saluted with the songs of the boys &

congratulations of the old women whose wither'd limbs the Cold weather sends to the Door, in order to beg for something with which they may be enabled to buy Coals or a Cordial to warm them.

There is one practice w^{ch} I partook of with great pleasure last night or rather this morning, & that was the weights—the solemn stillness of the night, being interrupted by the sound of the French horn & the other instruments that accompanied it, made me not regret the desertion of sleep from my eyelids.

JOS GURNEY.

22

Norwich 27th Jan. 1776.

Dr Cozⁿ Joe

I receiv'd thy letter with much pleasure after so long a cessation of correspondence, I should almost have thought your ink as well as water was froze if I had not incontrovertible proofs to the contrary by letters from thee to my Brother & c^a, however, I am entirely of thy opinion that there are times when we experience a more particular regard for those who constantly engage our affection, & no doubt it is then the proper opportunity to be engaged in their service, but my good cousin in future I beg thee would not *wait* for such times but when they happen obey their dictates & in the intermediate place let me hear from thee, otherwise I shall very seldom have the pleasure of a pledge of thy regard by letter, if I may judge the time thy last has been coming.

This very cold weather has drove me to be a skaiter. I confess for the first week of the frost I comforted myself with the reflection of enjoying unbruised bones, (the lot of most beginners in that exercise) & indulged myself over the Fireside, but I found so inactive a life did not agree with my constitution, I therefore boldly engag'd the congeal'd element, & after many easy falls (render'd so by fear) I at length got the master of it & can now perform with tolerable ease to myself; tho' the pleasure was acquir'd with much labour & industry, so eager are we after the pursuit of enjoyment, that our resolution never flags notwithstanding the pains & labour we pass thro' to acquire it, which if forc'd upon us

would be the greatest punishment, so perverse is the inclination that it seldom can conform itself to the rules of necessity. . . .

I understand Jaber McFisher is return'd from his western expedition highly delighted he is to come down Norwich to invite me to take a journey with him in the spring, as it is my full intention to go somewhere at that time. . . . I cannot with any face refuse him as he has been so solicitous for me to accompany him heretofore. I confess it would be much more agreeable to me to embrace thy proposition of our being Companions; however as I cannot see how that can be without Jaber being of the party, I hope thee will condescend to make a third, as nothing will contribute to make such a Journey agreeable so much as thy Company. . . .

Thy affectionate

JOS GURNEY.

NOTES

²⁸ Thomas Kett (1746-1820) married Hannah Gurney, as his second wife, in 1780, she being then about twenty years old. See Note 20.

The Ketts were an old Norfolk family, to which belonged the leader of the rebellion in the reign of King Edward the Sixth. Richard Kett, of Norwich, who was born in the last decade of the seventeenth century, married Martha Hopes, of Amsterdam, whose family was Quaker. This Richard's daughter, Elizabeth, married, c. 1739, John Gurney, of Keswick, our writer's father (*Family Chronicles*, by Lilian Clarke, 1910, pedigree at end).

²⁹ Hudson Gurney, born 19 January, 1775. See note 4.

³⁰ A letter from J. G. Bevan, printed among his *Letters* in 1821, dated 1775, 2mo. 23, is, doubtless, a reply to his cousin's letter of 20th February.—"To begin with thy letter at the end, I must take notice of thy comparison between a mind highly susceptible of pleasure and pain and one almost callous to either"

³¹ Priscilla and Christiana were the daughters of the uncle of the writer, Joseph Gurney (1729-1761), of Norwich, who married Christiana Barclay. Christiana (Barclay) Gurney married, secondly, in 1767, John Freame (1729-1770). They were first cousins, so could not be married in Meeting. Her third husband, whom she married, c. 1772, was Sir William Watson, a deeply religious man. The family settled at Bath. The burial registers for Bristol and Somerset contain the entry: Christiana Watson, d. 1796 xii. 25, of Dawlish in Devon, late wife of William, buried at Exeter.

Despite her out of meeting marriages Lady Watson remained a Friend to the end.

Priscilla Hannah Gurney (1757-1828) became, after many fluctuating religious views, a well-known Quaker Minister. She is described as

"small in person, beautiful in countenance, elegant in manner, delicate in health and almost fastidiously refined in habit." Her relative, Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck, *form.* Galton (1778-1856), wrote of her:

"Her costume was that of the strictest Friends of that day. How well I remember her coarse stuff gown, contrasted with the exquisite beauty and delicacy of her hands and arms; her snow-white handkerchief and her little grey shawl; her brown hair divided after the manner of a Gothic arch over her fair forehead. Then she wore a black silk hood over her cap and over all a black beaver bonnet, in the shape of a pewter plate, which was then esteemed the official dress of the [Ministers'] gallery. Her voice was most musical and enchanting. . . . It was a common observation with those who cursorily saw her that she wanted but wings to be an angel" (*Life*, 1858).

The Memoir of the Life and Religious Experience of Priscilla Hannah Gurney, edited by Sarah Allen, appeared in 1834. It is a very striking autobiographical record of a soul tossed to and fro and carried about with many winds of doctrine and finally reaching a harbour of peace. P. H. Gurney was a great help to her cousin, Elizabeth Gurney, *aft.* Fry. The latter wrote in her *Journal*, under date of September 3rd, 1798: "Prissy Gurney I feel my constant little friend—dearly do I love her indeed."

Christiana Gurney is frequently mentioned in her sister's *Memoirs*. She lived at Bath and died there in 1837, aged 80.

³² This tour receives a brief notice in Priscilla's *Memoirs*:

"My sister and myself, with our mother's approbation, made a visit to our numerous relations in Norfolk. We enjoyed a long course of innocent recreation in making the tour of Norfolk" (p. 30).

³³ Caroline, daughter of David Barclay, of Cheapside, married John Lindoe.

³⁴ Priscilla Wakefield (1750/51-1832) was the eldest daughter of John and Katharine Bell, of Stamford Hill. Her husband was Edward Wakefield (1750-1826), a London merchant, living at Tottenham. They were married in 1771. P. Wakefield was the instigator and establisher of savings-banks, 1798. She and her husband lived in later life at Ipswich. She was a prolific writer of books for young persons on travel, natural history and mental improvement generally.

³⁵ Henry Kett (1744-) was a brother of Thomas Kett. They were sons of Henry and Anna Maria Kett.

³⁶ There was a family of Woodrow resident at Yarmouth, with a branch at Norwich.

³⁷ *The History of Pompey the Little; or the Life and Adventures of a Lap Dog*, London, 1751, 1761, 1773, was by Rev. Francis Coventry, M.A., incumbent of Edgware, writer of verses and satires, 1750-1753. Several characters were intended for ladies well-known in contemporary Society. In the 1799 edition, chap. 5, book 2, "A Description of a Drum," we read: "Lady Frippery, in imitation of other ladies of rank and quality, was ambitious of having a drum, though the smallness of her lodgings might well have excused her from attempting that modish piece of vanity." "Lady Bab Frightful" is invited to the Drum, but her coming was delayed—"at last she came and it is impossible to express the joy they felt on her appearance." "Sir Thomas Frippery" was the "Noble Knight."

The reading of young Quakers of the period was wide!

³⁸ Probably, Elizabeth Bell (c. 1756-1846), daughter of Daniel Bell. She married, in 1781, John Hanbury (1751-1801), brewer, of London. Her brother, Jonathan, describes her as "a very remarkable person, elegant and stately, very handsome and graceful . . . ever taking the strongest interest in everyone's affairs and pursuits" (*The Family of Hanbury*, 1916, vol. ii., p. 290, where a portrait is reproduced).

³⁹ This proposal is referred to in Priscilla's *Memoirs*, p. 30: "I was now in the nineteenth year of my age, and had another subject of importance to decide upon—that of admitting or rejecting a proposal of marriage with a member of our Society, whose attachment had more to recommend him than his religious attainments or the superiority of his natural endowments." Later the suitor re-appeared having followed Priscilla into the Anglican Church in the hope of winning her but she would not see him. By this time she had become dissatisfied with the Church of her choice (p. 49). Unfortunately the name of the "poor young man" does not appear. Priscilla died single.

⁴⁰ Probably, Daniel Bell (note 17), and his daughter, Elizabeth (note 38).

On the Way to London Y.M., 1783

Left Leeds 29th 5 mo. in company with Joseph Garrett from Ireland—Sheffield, attended marriage of my cousin Tabitha Hoyland with Benjaⁿ Middleton, of Wellingborough, 30th 5 mo.—Chesterfield—Castle Donington, first day meeting, George Follows and son, wife Ruth being in Ireland; Thos Bakewell and daughters and many other Friends—Ashby de la Zouch—Hartshill, John and Hannah Atkins school, the old Friend a widow, herself and son with an usher carry on the business—Coventry, Joseph Heath, John Cash, Edward Gulson, "last Friend quite unwilling we should leave his house, it being y^e Priests Visitation" left with addition of J. Heath and Thomas Cash—Towcester, that night at the Saracens Head where I had a damp bed and so was obliged to get up and put on some of my clothes—Hogstye End, joined Friends at their M.M.—Wooburn, Briggins How—Albans—Barnet—Islington, where we left our horses and come by coach to Town.

5 mo. 29 to 6 mo. 5.—209 miles.

From a MS. in the possession of Charles J. Holdsworth, 1924.

1776. August 17. The last letters from London bring advice of the death of Capel Hanbury, Merchant. The business is carried on by Osgood Hanbury, the surviving partner.

From the *Maryland Gazette* as quoted in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 18 (1923), p. 274.

Hands Across the Sea

Concluded from page 46

[There is now a long pause in the correspondence, and the next letter from America is dated 1784, and is addressed to a connection of the Shackleton and Carleton families. Evidently the old friend was eager for news. War seems to have been the cause (as the letter explains) of the lapse in writing.]

America

Kennett,

10th of 8th month, 1784.

Respected Friend and Kinsman,

John Chandlee,

I received a letter from thee dated in the 11th month last, which was very welcome to me, in which I received the agreeable account of some of my friends and relatives on your side of the water, and many times thought of you, but the difficulty of sending in this time of commotion, made me backward of sending. By this may inform you I have been a widower the greatest part of thirty years. I having bought a farm or plantation in Kennett after I was married I have lived there ever since, and my son Thomas lives with me, and is married and has eight children, Hannah, Dinah, Martha, Mark, Samuel, Lydia, Thomas and Caleb. Martha is married and has three children, in their minority.³⁴ My daughter, Susannah, married Michael Harlan, and has four daughters.³⁵ As thou mentioned thy brother's marrying Richard Shackleton's daughter,³⁸ of Ballitore. I hoped thou would have mentioned whether his wife (Elizabeth Carleton that was) be alive or not. I have had several letters from her in years past. I think the last account of her, was by Thomas Carington,⁴⁰ who visited your nation some years ago. When our family left Ireland in the year 1711, I had one brother named John, and four sisters, all dead but the youngest; she married out, is yet alive, for what I know, and made a poor hand of herself.

I suppose it is a time of great favour to friends in your parts, that the Almighty is pleased to send so many of our publick friends to visit the churches, on your side of the

ocean. My hearty desire is for their being supported in the right line, in their public service where their lots may be cast. I am now far gone in the eighty-fifth year of my life, and as hearty as most of that age ; gets to our meeting in good weather sometimes, which is very pleasing to me, especially when Kind Providence is pleased to cover with the wing of his Divine Love. I have been favoured with health since I came into America, which I am and have been thankful for ; but I find my memory and some other of my senses begin to fail, but I must submit to the All Wise disposing hand of Providence who knows what is best for us. There was a brother of thy grandfather, John Chandlee that came to this country some years before us, has been dead many years and left several children. His name was Benjamin Chandlee and lived at a place called Nottingham twenty miles from me. I believe some of his offspring is yet in being, but do not make much appearance among Friends.

When thou seest any of the publick Friends from America, and has opportunity give my kind respects to them. I think I have had some acquaintance with most of them, in the best and nearest relation. I earnestly desire that their labour in the ministry may be blessed with success, to the stirring of the negligent in their duty in the work of religion, and the strengthening of the weak hands to confirm the feeble knees, that so they may be enabled to support Truth's testimony now in this declining age. I have wrote more than I expected when I began, and if this comes to hand which I think scarce worth sending, but at thy earnest request have blackened some paper, hoping these may find thee with the rest of my relations on that side of the ocean, in health as it leaves me and mine at present. If my cousin Elizabeth Shackleton, be alive please to give my kind love to her and her husband.

I think I never saw her, but have had an agreeable account concerning her, which with kind respects to thee and friends that may have any knowledge of me. I remain
Thy assured friend and cousin

THOMAS CARLETON.

[The foregoing letter seems quickly to have been sent on to Ballitore, so that Elizabeth Shackleton at once replies to her old cousin at Kennett.]

Ireland

Ballitore,

2d of 7th month 1785.

My dear friend and Cousin,
Thomas Carleton

This day I saw an agreeable letter from thee, to my cousin John Chandlee, and it was pleasing for us to see thou art favoured with ability to write still, and that tho' thy natural faculties may in some measure have been weakened, as the consequence of thy great age, yet that thy spiritual faculties are lively, and thy desire after that strengthening virtue and life which has been thy support all thy life long is still strong. . . . It is a long time since I had the satisfaction of corresponding with thee ; the troubles in your country prevailed for a time, since there has been a way opened I often intended to let thee hear from me, and did not intend to let it have been so long, but being grown less capable of writing than formerly and easily interrupted hope thou wilt excuse mistakes, my sight has also grown very weak. and I dont write much of late. The account of thy children, and grandchildren is pleasing to us, and I think it would be pleasing to thee to hear of ours. My husband's second daughter Margaret was married about 9 years ago to Samuel Grubb of Clonmel,²² has 5 children, 2 sons and three daughters. She is, we hope, a sensible religious Friend, and like to be serviceable. Her husband also a valuable young man. Six years ago my husband's son was married to Lydia Mellor,⁴¹ a descendant of Margaret Fox, well suited for his business, and I hope like to a useful woman in her day. Our son being an exemplary religious young man is like to be a serviceable man in the Society. They have four children living, two sons and two daughters. . . .

Upon their marriage my husband gave up the school and house, and the business prospers so with them, they have 50 boarders. We retired to a commodious house near them, where my dear sister Deborah lived (she was removed now 7 years ago, I hope in peace in the 65th year of her age). My husband's eldest daughter Deborah was married near 5 years ago to my cousin Thomas Chandlee a worthy steady young man,²² a credit to his friends in all his dealings, and his wife an honest hearted sincere woman, willing to do good.

They have had four children and have two living, a daughter and a son. I have two daughters living Mary and Sarah, neither married ;²⁴ they are we hope religiously disposed young women and helpful to us. I am grown rather heavy, and not able to travel as much, unless to our own General and Particular meetings, but my husband is lively in body and spirit, and much from home on Truth's service, industrious in that way now, as in his outward calling when he was engaged in it. He goes generally to London every year, has taken his two younger daughters to Yearly Meeting with him. We have been favoured with the visits of divers of the faithful servants of the Lord from your country, and others whose labours I hope have been of service to many. The Youth has been visited, and I hope divers have joined with the visitations, and are willing to give up their names to serve Truth in their generation, which is a great comfort to us who are advanced in years. . . . Our dear and worthy friend, John Pemberton,⁴² has had hard labour in this nation in many places, among those not acquainted with Friends' principles, and I hope has had good service. Dear old Thomas Ross,⁴³ has been with him. I suppose they are together visiting in England or Scotland.

Our dear cousin, Samuel Carleton,³⁷ died some time after my sister, with whom he had lived, after he broke up house (in Dublin). He had been declining for a good while, and from a bulky person, wasted to be very thin and quiet and resigned, and we hope was accepted by Him who knows the sincerity of our hearts, and makes allowance in His great mercy for our infirmities. This I crave for myself, being attended by many, and that it may please Him to continue His help the remaining part of time assigned to us. While on this precarious stage of life that so He may please to appoint us a place of rest, if ever so mean a mansion, is the sincere desire of the mind, and with true love and affection to thee and thine, joined by my husband and children.

Thy sincere and loving friend and cousin,

ELIZABETH SHACKLETON.

[A brief letter comes in answer and is the last of the correspondence.]

*America**Kennett, in Chester Co.**Pennsylvania,**22nd of 12th month 1785.*

My Dear friend and Cousin

Elizabeth Shackleton,

I have a very acceptable letter from thee, dated the 7th month last, which was much to my satisfaction in divers respects; the more so, as the letter from John Chandlee mentioned nothing of thee. I knew not whether thou wast living or no, but now there is a way opened for corresponding I may inform you that through the mercy of Kind Providence, I am still in being now in the 87th year of my age, as well as I can expect; hoping this may find thee and thine in the same enjoyment. I have my hearing pretty well still, but my seeing fails much, it being the effect of age; but am secretly thankful I am, as I am. . . . I speak with humble reverence to Him who has been my Preserver from my youth, and I hope will be to the last.

I rejoice in Friend's company when they come to see me, but I cannot ride much abroad of late.

My son's eldest daughter named Hannah, was married some time ago, a hopeful young woman. Her husband's name William Passmore.³⁴ She died last third month, leaving a son named Carleton Passmore. Seems a fine hearty thriving child. . . .

I am almost ashamed to write and make blunders. Thou hast been pleased to favour me with an account of some of my kindred in your nation, on my father's side. I should be pleased if I should live to hear a favourable account of any of my Mother's kindred. Her brother, my Uncle Solomon Watson,⁴⁴ is dead many years. He lived I suppose in the Co. of Tipperary and left several children, some account of them would be pleasing to me.

The account of thy husband giving up his time to serve Truth and Friends, is most pleasing to me, I hope he continues in so doing.

Thy friend and Cousin,

THOMAS CARLETON.

P.S. I also received some time ago some lines in verse, concerning the loss at sea between Cork and Bristol of two

Friends,⁴⁵ composed by my cousin, thy daughter Mary Shackleton. I take it kind of her, but I know not how to make her amends.

[In this letter the handwriting is sadly changed, and in places so feeble as to be illegible.]

[In the following letter Jane Watson,⁴⁶ then on a religious visit in America with Mary Ridgway, gives a vivid picture of the old cousin Thomas.]

Philadelphia.

23 of 1st mo. 1791.

Dear Friend,

No doubt but thou hast heard by different hand, we have been much in the way of late of stopping in places up and down on this continent (America) to visit families which has retarded our journey visits, but I believe it is safest for us in all things to let the Lord's time be ours, whether in Meetings, etc., as we are independent creatures. This a sort of introduction to the cause of my presuming to write to thee. If thou remembers, that if we came near thy Uncle Thomas Carleton, at least I suppose he is thy Uncle, that I should go and see him, accordingly near the close of the family visit at Willington; being then within ten miles of him, I got a friend to accompany me to his dwelling the fifth of this month. I heard he was childish, but could not observe anything. I believe I wrote Molly word he was 92, but I think he said wanted 4 months of it. He seemed remarkably glad to see me, said he could not tell how to make amends for such a favour of my going all the way on purpose. I suppose while I stayed he shook me by the hand more than twenty times, often expressed the favour, kissed four times, said he longed much to see me, but said he was afraid he should not have lived, till we would again visit these parts. I was so well pleased with my visit, I would not for more than is necessary to say, have omitted it. His conversation was so innocent, so cheerful, and withal so instructing, that I was fully paid for my journey, if it was three times as far. He spoke of the great sympathy he felt for us, when we landed, and entered into such a field of labour. . . . He would once in a while drop into one of his innocent little turns, incident to the family,

so like dear Samuel Carleton, that he often put me in mind of him. One thing he spoke about Marriages:

If marriage was not lawful
 Lawyers would not use it,
 If it was not Godly
 Preachers would refuse it;
 If it was not dainty
 Rich folk would not crave it;
 If it was not plenty
 Poor folk would not have it.

I put this down just as he said it; it seemed so like one of poor Aunt Thompson's sayings. Before I left him I requested to have a little of his hair to send thee. He immediately took off his hat, for me to cut it off with my own hands.

Poor man he has sustained a very great loss about four months ago, his daughter-in-law was removed by death. They say she was exceeding fond of him, and him of her. . . . He has now but one son, several grand-children, four great grand-children.

Now having given thee the fullest account that is in my power concerning that worthy friend, who is universally loved, if at any time thou canst find freedom to write me a few lines they would be truly welcome.

Thy poor, little, very sincere,

J. WATSON.

NOTES

⁴⁰ Thomas Carrington (c. 1721-1781) was a yeoman, of Pennsylvania, son of Thomas and Mary (d. *ante* 1762). Thomas, the younger, married Mary Walton, widow, "of the Mannor of Moor Land, Seamstress," 21 ix., 1745, when he was of the Township of Lower Dublin, County of Philadelphia. In 1755, with wife and children, he was certificated to Richland M.M., and from this M.M. he removed to Abington M.M. with his wife, children, and step-daughter, Esther Walton, 26 vii., 1756. His wife died 19 iii., 1760, "Inter'd 21st with her son." In 1761, Thomas was "admitted a member of the select meeting of Ministers and Elders." In 1762, he married Mary Baker, daughter of Aaron and Mary Baker, of New Garden M.M. having previously, with his three children, Mary, Sarah, and Rachel, removed into London Grove M.M.

T. Carrington was in Europe in 1775ff. When visiting public-houses in Bristol in 1777, he was the means of the conversion of that noted Minister George Withy, of Melksham, Wiltshire. Withy was a careless youth, but was told that he would become a Friend and Minister and visit America in that capacity which all came to pass (*Biog. Sketches*, Phila., 1870).

James Jenkins wrote of Carrington, in his free and easy style: "About this time it was that I saw in Ireland Tho^s Carrington, an American ministering Friend of the wildest appearance and of manners

extremely uncouth. It was him of whom the anecdote is related of taking the whole to himself of a dish of pease for which David Barclay's wife had given half a guinea, at the time of the Y.M." (*Records and Recollections*, MS. in D.)

Dated from Dublin, 29 iii., 1779, Samuel Spavold and he wrote an *Epistle to Friends in Ireland*. And from London, 9 iii. 1778; he wrote *A Christian Exhortation to the People*, respecting attendance at fairs, etc., in which he refers to England as his native land. Prior to his death in 1781, he visited Nantucket and other parts of North America.

The following is taken from the Minutes of Western Quarterly Meeting, Pa., 19th of 8 mo., 1782.

Answer to first annual query :

"One Minister, to wit, our esteemed Friend, Thomas Carrington, late of New Garden Mo. Meeting [Pa.], who departed this life the 5th of the 9th mo., 1781, aged about sixty years.

"He was one, who, from his natural capacity, & the Life & virtue attending his Ministry, manifested his Commission not to be in the wisdom of man; but in the Simplicity of the Gospel, often reaching the witness of truth in the Hearts of the hearers. With the Concurrence of his frd^s he spent several of the latter years of his life in visiting the Churches of Great Britain and Ireland; returning from thence well recommended, & appeared to have gained a greater Degree of depth & experience in humble waiting for, & moving in that ability which rightly qualifies for the Ministry & other services in the Church. The remainder of his time he spent much in the service of Truth, until the approach of his last illness, which he bore with patience; and departed in Unity with his Brethren, & (we trust) in peace with the Lord."

Information *per* kindness of Prof. R. W. Kelsey, of Haverford, Pa.

⁴¹ Lydia Mellor (1749-), *aft.* Shackleton, was a daughter of Ebenezer and Margaret (Abraham) Mellor, of Manchester. Her mother was a grand-daughter of Rachel (Fell) Abraham, youngest daughter of Margaret Fell-Fox. See *British Friend*, vol. 3 (1845), p. 168.

⁴² John Pemberton (1727-1795) was the youngest of the famous trio of Philadelphians, Israel, James and John. He died in Germany, while on a religious visit. He is frequently mentioned in Rancocas *John Woolman*, 1922.

⁴³ Thomas Ross and John Pemberton wrote a letter to the Mayor of Waterford, dated in that City, 4 mo. 4, 1785, enclosing extracts from the writings of pious men *re* stage plays (printed in Dublin same year).

Thomas Ross (1709-1786) was Irish by birth and emigrated to Wrightstown, Pa. He visited Europe in the Rebecca Jones party of Ministers in 1784. He died, at the house of Lindley Murray in York, from the effects of an injury to his leg received on ship-board, and his remains were interred near those of John Woolman. "He was a sweet spirited and acceptable minister" (*Rancocas John Woolman*, p. 570).

James Jenkins narrates, on the authority of Joseph Rand, of Newbury, that T. Ross addressed a congregation there in the following words: "Friends, you have a comfortable meeting-house here, well-built and secure from the inclemency of the weather—the gallery too seems to be a convenient one and the pillars which support it substantial," &c. Just that and no more—no spiritual application followed. After the meeting, John Eliot (who accompanied him) said, "Although Thomas did not shine to-day, he is sometimes an highly favor'd Minister" (*Records and Recollections*, pp. 243, 244-).

⁴⁴ Solomon Watson (1682-1758) was born at Kilconnor, Co. Carlow, Ireland, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Watson. He married (1) Abigail Bowles (d. 1716/17), of Ballitrane, Co. Carlow, in 1707, (2) Elizabeth Bevan (died 1732), in Dublin in 1718, and (3) Deborah Smallman (died 1750), of Waterford in 1737. At the time of his second and third marriages he is described as "of Clonbrogan" and at the time of the death of his third wife as "of Cashel." The entry of his death gives "Clonmel" as his place of residence.

Information from Edith Webb. Above Abigail (Bowles) Watson must not be confused with Abigail Bowles, *née* Craven, wife of Samuel Watson, who died 1752.

⁴⁵ These were Edith Lovell (1741-1781) and Joseph Sparrow (1755-1781).

Edith Lovell (*née* Bourne) was the wife of Robert Lovell, of Bristol. She joined Friends in her spinsterhood and about 1767 she appeared as a Minister, feeling "engaged to drop a few words in meetings" (Testimony). She had paid a religious visit to the South of Ireland and towards the end of 1781 was ready to return home. Joseph Sparrow, a young Irish Friend, was about to visit his fiancée, Mary Davis, of Minehead, Som., and agreed to bear E. Lovell company. They embarked at Cork on the *Elizabeth* for Bristol on the 29th of 12 mo., 1781. The lighthouse which would have guided the vessel was not lit and as a consequence the vessel was wrecked in a storm on the Culver Sands off Burnham.

Richard Shackleton described Edith Lovell as "a sweet minister, not large in her gift" (R. and E. Shackleton, 1849, p. 140).

There is a slightly different account of the sad event in James Jenkins's *Records and Recollections*, pp. 138, 139. He describes J. Sparrow as his "dear and intimate friend." Mary Davis became the wife of John Merryweather, of Ringwood, Hants.

The poem of Mary Shackleton, *aft.* Leadbeater, is printed in *The Friends' Magazine*, vol. 2 (1831), accompanying an article by William Ball.

⁴⁶ Jane Watson (?1739-?1812) accompanied Mary Ridgway on many of her missionary journeys. They were in U.S.A., 1789-92. Rebecca Jones, of Philadelphia, calls them "the female Hibernians" and "our noble warriors" (*Memorials*, pp. 185, 191). In one of J. Watson's certificates for service her ministry is stated to be "sound and edifying though not large." (See art. by Edith Webb in *Journal*, x. 280.)

Mary Ridgway (1728-1804) was of Mountmellick, Ireland. She was a daughter of Joseph and Mary Sparkes, of Exeter. In 1753, she visited Ireland and was accompanied on part of her visit by Elizabeth Carleton, *aft.* Shackleton. Presumably on this service she met Joshua Ridgway, of Ballicarrol, Queens Co., and married him in 1754. During their short married life she did not undertake much public service. This period of her life has been fully related by James Jenkins and appears to have been a very sad one: her husband is described as "a gay young man of handsome fortune." The private troubles of this period and later are touched on slightly in printed records—"her exercises through life was many both outwardly and inwardly (those from without of a very peculiar and trying nature" (Leadbeater, *Biog. Notices*, 1823). "My sympathy is great with dear M. Ridgway; in thy freedom (though I suspect it will be a painful task) I should like to know the true state of things, that more than enough might not be in circulation" (R. Jones to Joseph Williams of Dublin, 24 v. 1800).

The brighter side of the picture is given by J. Jenkins :

"In the year 1776, I was one of a large company who dined at her house, and I have seldom seen what is called 'the honors of the table' done more gracefully than by her at that time . . . thereby proving that polite hospitality is not incompatible with the Christian character" (pp. 606-611).

In note 35 there is recorded the marriage of Susanna Carleton and Michael Harlan—we have before us a reproduction of the wedding certification of these friends, by Gilbert Cope, of West Chester, Pa. The first signature after those of the parties (both signing Harlan) is that of Thomas Carleton and below are other signatures of Carletons and Harlans.

Calorics in Early Indiana

From a very interesting account of early Quakerism in Indiana, which has recently appeared in the life of Charles F. Coffin (1823-1916) we cull the following :

"The old horizontal stoves [in the meeting house], which would accommodate a stick of cordwood ; how the boy envied the caretaker who tip-toed solemnly about—from time to time—to fill them up again. Those old stoves never warmed anything but people's heads. The air near the floor was cold certainly, and that stove on the women's side of the room with its pile of bricks ! Each woman who sat in the gallery picked up a ' taker ' (or woolen holder) and took a brick to her seat to keep her feet warm. The return of those ' takers,' so that others could use them, was a cause of great interest to the children. Some were passed from hand to hand, but many attempted to throw them back to the stove. Mary Roberts was a sure shot, but by far the majority of them wandered wide, landing in laps and on nice bonnets. A great deal of suppressed indignation and many red faces resulted, and the impressive way in which the ' taker ' (which had wandered far from the proper path) was passed on was strikingly funny."

John Wesley and Friends' Workhouse

"Feb. 1744. Mr. Westley intended to have gone to see y^e Quakers Workhouse and I with him, but time would not admit. That is said to be y^e best to take a Plan from of any in London."

Quoted in *Trans. Wesley Hist. Soc.*, xiv. 40.

Leading the Way

QUING a Series of brief Sketches of Quaker Inventions and Discoveries, and of Friends who have led the Way in various directions.¹

Continued from page 70

LXXIV

NATHANIEL CARD (1805-1856) was born in Dublin and died in Manchester. "Mr. Card's name will longest be remembered from his connection with the United Kingdom Alliance for the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic, which great movement he was the means of founding in the year 1852" (*Manchester Examiner and Times*, 31st March, 1856).

LXXV

DR. BARTHOLOMEW FUSSELL (1794-1871) originated the idea of a women's medical college, which developed into the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, established in 1850. "His association with an elder sister led him first to ask 'Why should not women have the same opportunities as men.?' " (*The Woman Citizen*, New York, Oct. 7, 1922.)

"He was born in Chester Co., Pa. Moved with his father to Md., as a young man, where he worked as a school teacher by day, studied medicine at night, and taught slaves to read on Sundays. When he had graduated he practised in Pa., where he became successful. He married Lydia Morris in 1826. Their house at Kennett Square, Pa., soon became one of the regular places of refuge on the Underground Railroad and they entertained at various times nearly all the leaders of the anti-slavery movement who came to Kennett Square. His first wife died in 1840. In 1841 he married Rebecca Hewes and moving to York,

¹ The Editor would be glad to receive information regarding other inventions, discoveries, etc., or regarding other claimants to any of the inventions or positions introduced. The length of the Sketch bears no proportion to the importance of the subject.

The Editor is obliged for information received.

Pa., opened a school to which coloured youths were admitted.

"His convictions about the fitness of women for the medical profession were due to the influence of his elder sister, Esther Lewis. In 1846 he enlisted the sympathy of progressive medical men and eventually, after considerable obstacles had been overcome, succeeded in founding the Medical College for Women, North College Avenue, Phila. He was never officially connected with the College, but regarded its foundation as one of the important results of his life. He spent a part of his later years at Pendleton, Ind., in the home of his son Joshua. Died at the home of his son, Dr. Morris Fussell, near Chester Springs, Chester Co., Pa, 14 ii. 1871." (From Smedley's *Underground Railroad*, 1883.)

LXXVI

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM (1744-1815), "in 1770, founded the General Dispensary in Aldersgate-street (the first of its kind in London); he established the Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate; he was one of the founders of our own society [the Medical Society]; he was one of the founders of the Royal Humane Society; he was the first man to introduce into England the mangel wurzel." (Lecture: "John Coakley Lettsom and the Foundation of the Medical Society," by Sir St. Clair Thomson, M.D., printed in *The Lancet*, January 12th, 1918.)

LXXVII

DR. ANN PRESTON (1813-1872), a member of West Grove Meeting, Pa., was the first woman to serve as a member of the faculty of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and in 1867 she was elected Dean of the Faculty. "Like most of the path-finding women she was a temperance worker and active in the anti-slavery cause." (*The Woman Citizen*, New York, Oct. 7th, 1922.)

Furthey and Cope, *History of Chester County, Pa.*

LXXVIII.

GEORGE MIDDLETON JUSTICE (1792-1862) "was a leading hardware merchant of Philadelphia . . . while many took part in urging upon the City the advisability of establishing a public observatory, the pre-eminent leaderships must be given to George M. Justice . . . who may

truly be called the founder of the public observatory. . . .
 The first notice of Halley's Comet in Philadelphia came from him. . . . The firm of G. M. and G. R. Justice was the first in Philadelphia to send out commercial travellers. The firm acted as bankers for their customers for many years." (*Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke and Dungan Genealogy*, compiled by Alfred Rudolph Justice, Phila., 1923.)

LXXIX

WINIFRED KIEK (*née* Jackson), of Adelaide, formerly of Manchester Meeting, is the first woman in Australia to secure the degree of Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.).

The Friend (Lond.), 1923, p. 237.

LXXX

WILLIAM WILSON (c. 1711-1793) was the founder of the Barnsley Linen Trade.

Life, by Burland, 1860; *Jnl.* xiv. 135.

LXXXI

THOMAS EDDY (1758-1827), merchant and philanthropist of New York, has been styled "the Howard of America."

Life, by Samuel L. Knapp, 1834.

LXXXII

CHARLES MAY (c. 1801-1860) "was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1854 for his skill in constructing some of the most important astronomical instruments at Greenwich Observatory, with an accuracy never before attained." (*Jnl.* vii. 45.)

LXXXIII

DR. WILLIAM THORNTON (1761-1828), of Tortola, West Indies, and U.S.A., amateur architect—took his plan for erection of the President's house and Capitol at Washington, D.C., to President George Washington. . . . The Capitol building, probably the best known and most imposing structure in America, was erected substantially from his plans. (*Jenkins, Tortola*, 1923, p. 60.)

LXXXIV

WILLIAM COOKWORTHY (1705-1780) discovered Cornish china clay, and in 1768 "obtained a patent for the exclusive use of Cornish clay and Cornish stone in the manufacture of porcelain." (*D.N.B.*)

LXXXV

LINDLEY MURRAY (1745-1826) has been described as "the father of English Grammar."

LXXXVI

THOMAS WHITWELL (1837-1878) lived at Stockton, Co. Durham. He "established his reputation as a metallurgist and was the author of several useful inventions connected with stoves and furnaces" (*Biog. Cata. London Friends' Institute*, 1888, p. 722).

LXXXVII

JAMES LAWS (-), of Germantown, Pa., was a tanner in Philadelphia. "He introduced the growing of grapes under glass in this country and continued it at his place in Washington Lane." (*Quakers in Germantown*, 1923, p. 25.)

LXXXVIII

PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD (1750/51-1832), of Tottenham, was "one of the earliest promoters, if not the original suggester of those beneficial establishments now so generally known under the name of Savings Banks [1798] and the one at Tottenham is said to have been one of the earliest." (*Biog. Cata. London Friends' Institute*, 1888, p. 680.)

LXXXIX

MARK NEWBURY (-1683) was "the founder of the first bank in the State of New Jersey," 1682. (Clement, *First Settlers in the Newton Township, N.J.* (1877), p. 40.)

XC

JAMES C. HALLOCK, the Father of the New York Clearing House, was born 12th mo. 3, 1809, at West Farms, Westchester Co., N.Y., and died in Brooklyn, 10th mo. 5, 1885; a member of New York Monthly Meeting (held at 15th Street). In 1852 he proposed arbitration between the banks of New York, in the form of a Clearing House. As the bankers would not consider the London plan, he invented an original method, the most expeditious ever devised, and at the end of a year got them to adopt it. The Clearing House was opened October 11th, 1853, since which there has been peace and harmony between the banks. Theretofore the banks of the City kept accounts with each other, Friday being the regular settlement day, and were

periodically in a state of private war over their accounts by forcing settlements with certain banks on other days.

This statement is condensed from a biographical sketch by James C. Hallock, son of the above-named, who is a physician, and an expert and advocate on clearing of out of town checks, on which subject he published a book in 1903. He states that his father was never in the banking business.

Information from John Cox, Jr. of New York.

XCI

REUBEN HAINES (1786-1831). A booklet recently issued by the American Guernsey Cattle Club gives the story of the Guernsey cow in America. Its first importer was Reuben Haines, a Friend of Germantown, in 1818. He lived at the "Wyck," the oldest house in Germantown, and now occupied by a direct descendant, Casper Wister Haines. The old barn where it is supposed the early imported Guernseys were quartered was made into an attractive colonial dwelling about twenty years ago. (*The American Friend*, 14 vi. 1923.)

Letter from C. W. Haines, 1923.

XCII

"MRS. T. G. MASON (*née* MISS LAURA HEATH) passed her examination as a Chemist in 1888 and was the first woman to qualify as a Chemist by examination in New Zealand. She was for some years in sole charge of the Wellington Hospital Dispensary." (*The Ladies' Mirror*, June 1st, 1923). Mrs. T. G. Mason is a Friend.

XCIII

THOMAS YOUNG (1773-1829), M.D., F.R.S., "was, without doubt, the greatest man of letters and of science that has sprung from the ranks of the Society of Friends." (*F.Q.E.*, 1868, p. 374).

"His skill was tasked to the utmost in his attempt to decipher the three-fold inscription on the stone brought from Rosetta in Egypt and placed in the British Museum. . . . This famous stone has furnished the key to unlock the mysterious language of ancient Egypt, and though no single scholar owns the complete discovery, yet none seems to have a claim to the honour of overcoming the earliest and greatest

difficulties which can be placed in comparison with Dr. Young, and his name must always be prominent among the eminent men who have brought to light the treasures of a remote antiquity." (*Biog. Cata, Lond. Friends' Inst.*, p. 756.)

XCIV

JETHRO WOOD, the inventor of the cast iron plow, was born at Dartmouth, Mass., 3d mo. 16, 1774, only son of John and Dinah (Hussey) Wood, members of Dartmouth Monthly Meeting. He married Sylvia Howland at White Creek, N.Y., 1st mo. 1, 1793, and died about 1840.

Bent on inventing a better plow, he experimented by carving wood and raw potatoes to get an ideal curve. He was living at Scipio, N.Y., when he took out his first patent, in 1814, and his second patent, for an improved moldboard and cast iron standard joining it with the wooden beam. He manufactured his plows, but the business was much injured by infringements until 1845, when the Courts settled that all manufacturers must pay his heirs royalties.

NOTES

XL. C. Francis Jenkins, 5502, 16th Street, Washington, D.C., writes: "Thanks for notice in vol. xix. of my invention of the Motion Picture Projector (completed in 1893-4), of the type which is now in use in every theatre the world over. I send examples of my latest activities, namely Photographs and Motion Pictures by Radio. If, as I maintain, pictures which speak a universal language contribute very greatly to understanding between peoples of unlike tongues, then when pictures are grafted onto the boundless range of the radio, I shall feel that I have contributed my bit with other Friends to world peace."

LXVII. Ada Salter was the first *woman* Labour Mayor in the country.

LXXIII. The dates of Jonathan Dodgson Carr are 1807-1884. He resigned his membership among Friends in May, 1869, and his son, Thomas William Carr, in August, 1868; it is said that the reason for so doing was that they took their Bibles to meeting with them, a practice not approved by Friends in that day.

To be Continued

Friends and Current Literature

Books of interest to Friends may be purchased at the Friends' Bookshop, 140, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

The Friends' Book and Tract Committee, 144 East 20th Street, New York City, are importers of Friends' literature.

Many of the books in D may be borrowed by Friends. Apply to the Librarian, Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

WE have much enjoyed reading *Charles F. Coffin, a Quaker Pioneer*, written by Mary Coffin Johnson and Perceval Brooks Coffin (Richmond, Ind.: Nicholson, pp. 214 + xi.). The biography of C. F. Coffin (1823-1916) is preceded by a history of the Coffin family in France, England and North America. The life is divided into Churchly Period, Evangelical Period, and Mystical Period and there are several supplements. Charles Coffin took a prominent place in the religious and philanthropic life of the Hoosier State, was clerk of Indiana Y.M. from 1858 to 1884 having followed his father, Elijah Coffin (1798-1862) who occupied the post from 1827 to 1858. C. F. Coffin's remarks on the duties and responsibilities of clerkship are well worth careful reading (pp. 107-111). Picturesque details of life in the Middle West in the early Quaker days are scattered here and there through the book and we are introduced to the times of the great migration from North Carolina to the West, the Hicksite and Anti-Slavery separations, the religious revivals of 1860 and, later, the Civil War. Extracts from this delightful, helpful book are printed elsewhere.

John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., of Clifton, Bristol, has sent an off-print from the *Trans. Brist. and Glouc. Archæ. So.*, vol. 44, containing an article of his entitled "A hitherto unknown Original Print of the Great Plan of Bristol, by Jacobus Millerd, 1673." A reproduction of the plan shows the Friends meeting house near "Rose marie Lane," opened in 1670.

The present Rector of the parish, Rev. Jenkyn Edwards, has written a little volume, *Fenny Drayton, its History and Legends* (Nunaton: "Chronicle" Press, price one shilling). One section is devoted to George Fox, whose work is sympathetically noticed; another to Nathaniel Stephens, minister at Drayton from 1639 to 1662.

Our Friend, J. Carroll Hayes, of West Chester, Pa., has written an interesting article on *The Delaware Curve, the Story of the Pennsylvania-Delaware Circular Boundary*. We read:

"The existence of Delaware as a separate State is an interesting anomaly. The Delaware-Maryland Peninsula is a unit in natural features as well as economically and yet we find it divided among three States. . . . This unique, curved boundary has only just been marked definitely and permanently upon the ground, after more than 220 years of uncertainty."

The many sided activities of Francis William Fox (1841-1918) are presented in attractive form in the biography written by J. E. G. De Montmorency, and published by Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, at 7s. 6d. net. The chapters headed Licensing Reform, Anti-Slavery, China Missions, and England and Germany are valuable histories in brief of these movements in addition to recitals of F. W. Fox's own activities in connection with them. The sections Early Days and An Amateur Ambassador refer especially to our Friend, but we regret the absence of some account of his spiritual experiences and connection with the Meetings and work of Friends. A chapter by some Friend dealing with this side of his life would have completed the picture. And yet his Quakerism crops up :

"He saw the good in everybody, even the most unlikely receptacles for goodness" (p. 3). "It was one of the extraordinary things of F. W. Fox's life that he always managed to penetrate in the most impossible or unlikely places, and like Daniel, came out alive, whether from the Foreign Offices of Europe or places like the private residence of Zobia Pasha in Cairo" (p. 43).

The first part of volume three of the *Transactions of the Unitarian Historical Society* (Lindsey Press, 5, Essex Street, London, W.C.)¹ is received. The first article deals usefully with "Strata in the Formation of the Unitarian Church Tradition," a sketch of the up-building of the present Church—"the main stratum was laid down through the Ejection of 1662." There are sixteen pages of Notes and Queries and among Reviews there is a notice of "Tortola."

* The first issue to appear of a series of books, "Our Debt to Greece and Rome" (London: Harrap, 7½ by 4½, 5s. net) is *Seneca the Philosopher*, by our Friend Richard Mott Gummere, head of the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia. "The Times" Educational Supplement states that "it is a most inspiring book . . . within a few pages he has packed a surprising mass of information." The series is to run to about fifty volumes of some thirty thousand words each.

The Baptist Quarterly, October, 1923, has an article on "Prosecutions of Worcestershire Dissenters under the Stuarts" by the editor, Dr. W. T. Whitley, in which the names of many Friends appear.

Alfred Rudolph Justice, of Philadelphia, has compiled a fine genealogical work, entitled *Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke, of Rhode Island, and Dungan Genealogy*, with the short title "Clarke-Dungan" (Phila., Pa.: Franklin Printing Company, 12 by 8½, pp. 538, with illustrations). The sources of information number 343 and include many Friends' records. There are references also to "The Journal."

¹ Hon. Secretary: Rev. W. H. Burgess, M.A., 4, Ladysmith Road, Plymouth.

* = not in D.

Jeremy Clarke (bapt. 1605, d. 1651) married, *circa* 1637, Frances (Latham) Dungan, and with her and her four children by William Dungan, he sailed about the same year for New England and became one of the founders of Newport, Rhode Island, and "President Regent," or Governor, of the Colony. At the first meeting of the settlers, held "3.16.1638/9":

"It is agreed and ordered that the Plantation now begun, at the southwest end of the Island, shall be called Newport.

William Coddington,	<i>Judge.</i>
Nicholas Easton.	
John Coggeshall	} <i>Elders.</i>
William Brenton	
John Clarke.	
Jeremy Clarke.	
Thomas Hazard.	
Henry Bull."	

"The Friends' Meeting records of Newport comment thus on Jeremy Clarke's death:

"Jeremy Clarke, one of the first English Planters of Rhode Island, died at Newport in said Island, and was buried in the tomb that stands by the street on the water side, Newport, upon the —— day of Eleventh Month, 1651."

Jeremy had a son, Walter Clarke (1638-1714), who was Assistant Governor, Deputy Governor, and Governor of Rhode Island. See Camb. "Jnl." ii. 377. He married four times.

Mary Clarke, daughter of Jeremy, married John Cranston (1626-1680), who succeeded his brother-in-law as Governor. See Camb. "Jnl." ii. 377, 436.

In connection with the Dungan family we read that Deborah Dungan, daughter of William Dungan and of Deborah Dungan, *née* Wing, of Sandwich, Mass., and grand-daughter of Rev. Thomas Dungan (c. 1634-1687), the founder of the first Baptist Church in Pa., married Joseph Large, Junr., of Bucks County (1673-1746). See "The Friend" (Phila.), vol. 33 (1860), p. 36.

For a list of the Governors, etc., of Rhode Island, see page 90.

Elizabeth Doyle (1688-1784), daughter of Edmund and Rebecca (Dungan) Doyle, married in 1711, at Buckingham Meeting, Pa., Joseph Fell (1668-1748), son of John and Margaret Fell, of Langlands (not *Longlands*, as printed) in Uldale parish, Cumberland. See Camb. "Jnl." i. 291n, 420, 450; "F.P.T." Joseph would be a near relative of Christopher Fell (Camb. "Jnl." i. 291n, 450; ii. 326, 331ff). See "Genealogy of the Fell Family," by Sarah M. Fell, 1891. Elizabeth (Doyle) Fell was a Minister and "tradition says she was very beautiful."

In the fourth generation from Rev. Thomas Dungan we strike another Quaker strain.

Elizabeth Tomkins, Quaker (1768-1841), married, in 1788, Philip Syng Bunting (1763-1826). Philip "was brought up in the Episcopalian faith, but upon his marriage he became a Friend and attended the Northern District Meeting in Philadelphia." He was a grandson of

Philip Syng, Jr., (1703-1789). His daughter, Esther Syng Bunting (1795-1883), married, at Northern District Meeting in 1816, George Middleton Justice (1792-1862).

"George Middleton Justice was one of the leading hardware manufacturers in Philadelphia and filled a prominent place in the affairs of the City during a long and earnest life of usefulness. . . . Recognising the importance of what he himself had missed, he became active in forwarding the movement for a higher public education. He took a leading part in urging upon the City the advisability of establishing a public observatory. . . . He was keenly interested in scientific observations. . . . Besides finding time to follow his scientific studies he took an active part in the work of the Society of Friends, of which he was an Elder. He was deeply grieved over the separation of the Society, but felt called upon to unite with the Hicksite branch. His journal contains a very complete history of the causes leading up to the separation."

A reproduction from a daguerreotype of G. M. and E. S. Justice is shown in the book.

The eldest son of G. M. Justice, Alfred Bunting Justice (1817-1886), was brought up as a Friend but was disowned for marrying out of Meeting. "Like his father, he had a decided poetic taste." Alfred Rudolph Justice (b. 1857), son of Alfred B. Justice, is the compiler of this valuable work. He married Jessie Lewis in 1892, at the house of Enoch Lewis, West Philadelphia.

Members of the Justice family were educated at Haverford, Swarthmore and Bryn Mawr seats of learning.

The remaining section of Mr. Justice's volume deals with "Arthur Cooke, Gentleman, Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, Provincial Councillor and first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court." It is suggested that Arthur Cooke (c. 1636-1699) was descended from Sir Edward Cooke or Coke (1552-1634), the celebrated lawyer. Arthur Cooke's parents are given as Edward and Elizabeth (Potter) Cooke. His second wife (married 1666) was Margaret (Yoakley) Hind (died 1712) and her brother was Michael Yoakley (1631-1708), the sea-captain who established the Drapers Almshouses, in Kent. See "The Journal," vol. 14 (1917), pp. 146ff. The will of Michael Yoakley, dated 30th October, 1707, is given in full.

Arthur Cooke was a Friend residing, in 1668, in New Gravel Lane, Ratcliff Highway, near London. About 1676, he emigrated and located at Providence, R.I. In 1681, he was elected a Deputy from Newport to the Rhode Island Assembly. Later he removed into Pennsylvania and became prominent in both state and Church. His immediate descendants are given.

There is also a reference (p. 517) to Edward Cooke to whom George Fell (c. 1639-1670) left £200, and a copy of the will of the latter appears. See "The Journal," vol. 8 (1911), pp. 2ff. George Fell's wife was Hannah Cooke by birth and widow of — Potter. Her first husband was probably a relation, as Cookes and Potters inter-married, but his first name is yet to find.

The Problem of Armaments. A Book for every Citizen of every Country, by Arthur Guy Eneck (London: Macmillan, pp. 199, 6s. net); also in French, German and Italian. This wonderful, concise and telling book has three parts—Armaments and their Causes—The Extent of the Problem—Arguments, Opinions and Steps towards Solution. Advance copies were received by the leader of each of the three political parties and each of them—Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald—quoted the book in the House of Commons.

"All of us, of whatever creed or faith, must now surely realise that economic, political and humanitarian considerations, important as they are, are little to be trusted, if God, the source of all inspiration and power for good, is left out or passed over" (p. 176).

Thomas Holme (c. 1624-1695), William Penn's surveyor-general, is the subject of an article by Henry S. Cowper, F.S.A., in the last issue of the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*.

Capt. Thomas Holme was a son of George Holme (1592-1630), of Waterhead, ph. of Hawkshead, Co. of Cumberland. He had served, apparently, in the army of the Parliament; the first definite record of him connects him with Ireland as a Quaker ("The Journal," vii.). The appointment which brought him notoriety was made in 1682, when he succeeded Capt. William Crispin as surveyor-general, of Pennsylvania.

NOTE.—The Crispin and Penn families were related. William Penn styles William Crispin "Cosen Crispin." See "Clarke—Dungan," by A. R. Justice, 1923, pp. 128ff.

Acknowledgments and appreciations have been received by the author from many who have received copies of *Tortola: a Quaker Experiment of Long Ago in the Tropics*, by Charles F. Jenkins.² Here are extracts:

"It is all new to me and thee is to be congratulated in preserving these interesting records in such a fine way." "The human interest is strong in the annals of this brief Quaker Movement with its sacrifice of lives and the losing fight against adverse conditions." "I am enjoying the trip to Tortola and refreshed by the zeal of those who did service there." "I have read every word of it with the greatest interest." "What seems to us a historical romance was to them a very stern reality and a great sacrifice." "How much one enjoys the delightful manner in which thy little volume is printed and set forth! May our Quaker publication committees take notice." "I have heard the doggerel lines regarding Dr. Lettsom a little differently quoted. The story was that some wag pencilled the lines on a panel of Dr. Lettsom's coach standing in some London street." "It is indeed a pleasure to receive thy most interesting and attractively printed book on Tortola. I shall really value it and anticipate much pleasure in reading it, for I never

² Friends' Bookshop, 140, Bishopsgate, London, price 5s. post free.

knew anything about the island, except that Richard Humphreys came from there. This information I gained from the reports of Cheyney School. I shall be additionally interested since in glancing through the pages I see the names of John Estaugh, Elizabeth Haddon, etc., and I don't doubt I will find many other familiar names. It is interesting to learn of Dr. Thornton having drawn the plan of the Capitol at Washington. I had forgotten that, if I ever knew it. I envy thee thy literary ability—it is certainly a great gift and thee has used it well time after time." "Are tropical regions unfavorable to all religions or only to Quakerism?" "It seems almost like a fairy tale, this account of Tortola of which I have known nothing whatever." "It has literary excellence, historical accuracy and a handsome typographical dress." "I have had much pleasure in reading it and have extracted several interesting quotations which I hope will be of service to the Oxford English Dictionary."

With the first number of volume 48 of *The Pennsylvania Magazine* has come a reproduction of "A Map of Some of the South and east bounds of Pennsylvania in America, being partly Inhabited." Sold by John Thornton at the Signe of England, Scotland and Ireland in the Minories, and by John Seller at his shop in Popes head Alley, in Cornhill, London. This map, of which a very few copies are known, ante-dates the maps and plans of Thomas Holme, dated 1683 and 1687. The reproduction is supplied with a note by Albert Cook Myers. Several places visited by George Fox on his American journey are named, as e.g., "World's End" a plantation mentioned in the MS. of the journey in the Bodleian Library (printed "Jnl. F.H.S.," vol. ix., see p. 9). A district between two creeks near the mouth of the Bush River is marked "Tho Thurston" (Camb. "Jnl." vol. ii. p. 444).

The Life of George Cadbury (1839-1922), by A. G. Gardiner, late of the "Daily News," is a most interesting and valuable record of a noble life (London: Cassell, 8½ by 5½, pp. 324, with ten illustrations, 10s. 6d. net).

The fourth volume of the publications of the Selly Oak Colleges is *China in the Family of Nations*, by Henry T. Hodgkin, now one of the secretaries of the National Christian Council of China (London: Allen and Unwin), 7½ by 4½, pp. 267, 7s. 6d. net).

* "The Society of Friends, to name another instance, has been distinguished throughout its history for its contributions to applied Christianity. The first protest made by an American organisation against the curse of human slavery was made in 1688 by the Friends at Germantown; the first English petition of the same character was laid, in 1788, by the Quakers before the House of Commons; the causes of the Negro, the Indian, and of peace between nations, have found among the Friends

early and determined advocacy. Finally, the same small group of untiring philanthropists has won the gratitude of the world by its generous and judicious service of the afflicted populations of Europe since the world-war. Yet this philanthropic leadership has been attained by the most consistent and unwavering of mystics, whose sufficient authority is the immediate testimony of the Inner Light. The habitual inclination of the Society of Friends to quietism and pacifism seemed likely to arrest its progress, and leave it as in an eddy of the stream of thought in the modern world; but the mystic's faith has found a new channel for itself, even through the desert of war, and has carried to thirsty multitudes, even of hostile nations, an abundant supply of the water of life."

From F. G. Peabody, *The Apostle Paul and the Modern World*, New York, 1923, pp. 183f.

* There is occasional mention of George Fox and the Society of Friends in *Essays and Addresses on the Philosophy of Religion*, by Baron Friedrich von Hügel, LL.D., D.D. (London: Dent, 9 by 6, pp. xx+308, 15s. net). The writer was a Florentine by birth, but he has lived for years in England and has married into an English family. There is an interesting allusion to the historical and tangible background to the teaching of the Mystic:

"In spite of George Fox and many another noble, would-be Pure Interiorist—a simply invisible Church and Religion does not exist amongst men. Fox and his friends are steeped in images and convictions that have grown up amongst, that have been handed down by, concrete, historical men and concrete historical institutions and cultural acts" (p. 231).

"In vain do all mystics, as such, vividly feel their experience to be utterly without human antecedent connection. Behind St. Paul stands the Jewish synagogue and the earthly Jesus; and behind George Fox stands the entire New Testament" (p. 293).

The references to Friends (not in Index), occur on pp. 15, 131, 238, 247, 256.

Recent Accessions to D

IN addition to the unstarred literature introduced under the heading "Friends and Current Literature," the following items have been added to D during the last few months:

In 1916, Prof. Charles M. Andrews, of Yale University, U.S.A., caused to be printed *Some Cursory Remarks, Made by James Birket in his Voyage to North America, 1750-1751*¹ from a manuscript presented to the University for publication. The editor states: "Of Birket nothing is known beyond what is stated in his itinerary," by which he doubtless

¹ Copy presented to D by C. F. Jenkins.

meant that further information was not *at hand*, for the Friends' Reference Library contains data relating to Birket in addition to that which has been included in C. F. Jenkins's recent book on Tortola.

This volume of seventy-four pages records the journey of James Birket, from Antigua, West Indies, July 26th, 1750, through several provinces of North America—New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and to his return to his island-home April 3rd, 1751, after a land journey of 1,120 miles. As an observant traveller he saw and recorded many items of interest, but we must refer only to notes of Quaker interest.

On September 2nd, "being first-day" he attended meeting at Haverhill, Mass., and on the 16th he was at Meeting in Boston. "One Quaker Meeting H^o So Called." On the 23rd he reached Newport, R.I., where he wrote: "This day I was 'twice at Meeting which is very large; the Meet^r house is also large and has two tier of Gallerys, And a Cupola on the top, but the friends in my Opinion are as Topping as their house, for I did not Imagine one half of the Congregation had been of that Society and I afterwards found they were not to be known by their Language dress, or behaviour Altho' there Seems to be a few w^a (Compair'd with the whole) that are very Exemplary in every respect and an honour to their proffesion and the Society."

At Kingsbridge, N.Y., Birket dined at "one Stephensons, a Quaker who keeps one of the Best Eating houses we met with, we had a Bass fish taken out of the river by the door before our Eyes" (p. 39). New York, "one meeting of Friends which is but small their Meeting house is of Brick which is neat, built about Two years ago" (p. 45). When in the Pennsylvania province he visited various Friends known by us to be Friends (and doubtless other Friends whose names are not familiar to us)—James Pemberton, Israel Pemberton Jr.; William Logan, Esther White, John Smith, John Reynolds, Isaac Greenleaf; on the 12th December, "we Breakfasted wth Cha. Read and dined with Ebenezar Large where also dined Mary Weston fro London, Marg^t Bound from New York, and Peter Fearon, With Sundry others." On the 11th he attended the funeral of Reynier Tyson. On the 9th of February, 1751, he dined with John Pickering, Jr., of Tortola, and a few days later met "my old Acquaintance, Jonah Thompson," of England. At the close of the journey we have the following, *re* Philadelphia:

"There was 2 Friends Meeting Houses and another Building on Society hill said Fisher above told me there is now Four Meeting houses belonging to Friends w^{ch} Consist of 800 Families and which are Reckoned at 2700 Individuals."

There is a diary of Birket's for 1747-49, in Antigua, among the William Thornton papers in the Library of Congress.

There are references to Birket in the Journal of Mary Weston (ms. in D)², page 74.

² This Journal, a thick folio, should receive more attention than has yet been devoted to it. It contains much valuable information of Friends in two continents.

Obituary

RICHARD HINGSTON FOX (1853-1924)

We regret to announce the death, after an operation, of our president, Dr. Hingston Fox. Dr. Fox was always willing to place his varied knowledge at the disposal of our Society, and he had in prospect a presidential address which would, doubtless, have proved of much value and interest.

He wrote on various medical subjects and gave to the world an important monograph on Dr. John Fothergill, in 1919. In many directions his help will be much missed.

The Annual Meeting

By invitation of Westminster Friends the annual meeting was held at their meeting-house on Thursday, 8th November. About eighty members of the F.H.S. and interested friends were present. Charles Lawson Smith presided. After formal matters of business were dispatched, the chairman appealed for a wider support of the Historical Society. Dr. R. Hingston Fox was appointed president for 1923-4. After a very warm vote of thanks to Charles F. Jenkins, of Philadelphia, for his generosity in presenting a copy of the book on Tortola to each member of the Society, Edward Grubb delivered his presidential address, entitled: "The Evangelical Movement and its Impact on the Society of Friends."¹

The Committee reported that, thanks to help received, there was a balance in hand of £17 2s. 7d.

Friends Historical Society of Philadelphia

Our companion society over the water is full of activity. It has now become merged into an older historical movement founded in 1873 and is in future to be known as the FRIENDS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. The editor of the F.H.S. (London) is engaged in preparing, at the request of a Tercentenary Committee of the Association, a Supplement to his Cambridge edition of *The Journal of George Fox*, to consist of "The Short Journal of George Fox" and of his "Itinerary Journal (both now printed for the first time).

¹ This address appeared in the *F.Q.E.* in January, 1924. Copies are sent to members with this issue. See p. 101.

Friends Historical Society

President:

(the late) R. HINGSTON Fox, M.D.

Committee :

AUGUSTUS DIAMOND, B.A.
ROBERT H. MARSH, F.C.A.
JULIET E. RECKITT.

C. ERNEST NAIISH.
ERNEST E. TAYLOR.
A. NEAVE BRAYSHAW, B.A., LL.B. ERNEST WARNER.
ARTHUR J. EDDINGTON.
EDWARD GRUBB, M.A.

Editor:

NORMAN PENNEY, F.S.A.

Auditor:

AUGUSTUS DIAMOND, B.A.

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ending 31. xii. 1922

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Annual Subscriptions ..	..	77	10	2
Sundry Sales ..	..	3	13	0
Advertisements ..	..	1	2	6
Interest on Deposit Account ..	..	10	5	
Deficit ..	..	52	6	8
		<hr/>		
		£135	2	9

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Accumulated Deficits brought forward		12	9	9
Cost of printing Journal, vol. xix. ..		III	2	4
Postage ..	..	8	0	0
Stationery ..	..	3	5	6
Insurance ..	..	..	5	0
		<hr/>		
		£135	2	9



Notes and Queries

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

D.—Friends' Reference Library, Devonshire House, 136, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

Camb. Jnl.—*The Journal of George Fox*, published by the Cambridge University Press, 1911.

D.N.B.—*The Dictionary of National Biography*.

F.Q.E.—*Friends' Quarterly Examiner*.

Rancocas John Woolman—The Rancocas Edition of *The Journal and Essays of John Woolman*, edited by A. M. Gummere, Phila. and London, 1922.

TONES IN PREACHING (xix. 138).—In an article by Walter Robson, titled "Some Quaker Characteristics of Seventy Years Ago" (*Friends' Quarterly Examiner*, 1922, pp. 51-61, we read :

"Almost all our preachers intoned their sermons—much as the late Friend, Anna Fox used to do—indeed it came to be looked upon as a mark of Divine unction, and to be cultivated rather than avoided. I well remember an American Minister telling us that when he first began to speak in meetings, some good Elders called on him to encourage him, and one of them added, 'If thou art faithful, dear young man, thou wilt learn the tune in time.' This was James Owen, and he had certainly learnt his lesson well!"

James Owen (1822-1871), from Iowa Y.M., was in Europe in 1869-1870. He travelled on the Continent with Isaac Sharp, Senr.

LYON TURNER MSS. — *The Baptist Quarterly* (vol. i., no. 8, Oct. 1923) informs that the many valuable MSS. of the late G. Lyon Turner have been presented by Mrs. Turner to Dr. Williams's Library.

FRIENDS AT COVENTRY, 1656.—The Diary of Robert Beake, Mayor of Coventry, 1655-6, which has recently been acquired by the Corporation of Coventry, contains this:

"19th November, 1656: 3 quakers for travelling on y^e Lords day were set in y^e Cage and it grieved me y^t thos poore deluded people should undergoe punishment of such a nature."

BEARD'S HATTER SHOP (xviii. 113).—"Previous to 1860, the men wore two kinds of hats to Meeting. One was a plain black, high hat, with a broad, straight brim. These hats were generally purchased from John Suffrins, a hatter who was a Friend. The other style of hat was also a hat with broad, straight brim, but with a long nap or fur, light yellow in color. These hats came from North Carolina from the famous Beard's Hatter Shop. They were practically indestructible and lasted an ordinary man thirty or forty years. The well-authenticated story of a Friend living on a farm near Green's Fork who was partially bald. He insisted, greatly to the annoyance of his wife and family, on

wearing his hat all the time, indoors and out. It hung on the bedpost at night. In the morning when he rose, his first act was to put on his hat. Then he reached for his trousers and took a chew of tobacco. Then he put on his trousers and shoes and was ready for the day. When he died, his sons took the hat and buried it in a corn field; and for some years thereafter, every year the plough turned up portions of that hat."—From the life of Charles F. Coffin, of Indiana, 1923, p. 92.

RACHEL WILSON AND GEORGE WHITEFIELD (xix. 109).—In a recent issue (vol. xiv., p. 46) of the magazine, the *Wesley Hist. Soc.* prints this interview, and states that the year must have been 1765, between the arrival from America of Whitefield, on June 9 and a fortnight later when he arrived in London.

EARLY SETTLERS IN THE NEW WORLD.—A Friend writes: "I often wonder what has become of the great batch of letters which were sent to England by the early settlers describing their trials and experiences. If they had only been kept, what a storehouse it

would be for Colonial information!"

LONG SERVICE (xx. 98).—Samuel Foulke (1718-1797) was clerk of Richland M.M., Bucks County, Pa., for about thirty-seven years (Comly, *Misc.* iv. 16; Rancocas *John Woolman*, p. 553, etc.).

Elijah Coffin (1798-1862) was Y.M. Clerk of Indiana Y.M. from 1827 to 1858 and his son, Charles F. (1823-1916) followed from 1858 to 1884.

LOTTERIES.—In a recent issue of *The Pa. Magazine* there is an article on "Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833." We read:

"Many religious societies under one pretext or another resorted to lotteries as a means of securing funds. . . . Previous to 1833, 98 different church organisations in Pa. made use of the lottery. . . . Several religious bodies never resorted to the lottery, the most conspicuous of these were the Methodists and the Quakers. Throughout the entire period during which lotteries existed in the state they were consistently and decidedly opposed by the Quaker element of the population."

Books Wanted

(For previous lists, see xix. 94.)

Friends' Reference Library, Devonshire House, London, E.C.2, is desirous of securing copies of the following:

Life of William Penn, by Janney, Phila., 1851.

Works of Isaac Penington, 4th ed. Phila., 1861-63.

Index

Abbott, of Ireland, 91, 100.
Ackworth, 24, 85.
Adams, John Till, 50.
Alexander, Ann, 17.
Alexander, Charles M., 54.
Alexander, Isabella, 62, 63.
Allen, Helen, 32.
Allen, Mary, *aff.* Hanbury, 16.
Allen, Richard, 17.
Allen, William, 16.
Allen, William (Camb.), 32.
Allen, William C., 55.
Alsop, Samuel, 97.
America, 33-51, 95, 116-125.
American Presidents, 19.
Anabaptists, 56.
Andrews, C. M., *Remarks*
... *James Birket*, 138.
anecdotes, 97, 100, 142.
Antigua, 139.
Arnett, Thomas, 61, 62.
Ashby Family, 101.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 115.
Aston, Alexander, 32.
Athy, 48.
Actions of Hartshill, 115.
Atlantic Crossings, 49, 50.
Australia, 128.
Awtreys, 108.

Backhouse, Anna, 23.
Backhouse, John, 63.
Backhouse, J. & H. C., 71.
Backhouse, Katherine, 62, 63.
Baily, Joshua L., 57.
Baker, Hannah, *form.* Harlan, 50.
Baker, Mary, *aff.* Carrington, 122.
Bakewell, Thomas, 115.
Balliere, 9, 38, 46, 48, 116, 117.
Ballygrian, 3.
Baltimore, V.M., 67.
baptisms, 18, 30, 51, 56, 63.
Baptists, 4, 133, 134.
Barclay, David, 84, 86, 114, 123.
Barclay, Eliza, 23, 62, 63.
Barclay, Presilla, 80, 83, 83, 87, 107.
Barclay, Robert (London), 63.
Barclay, R., *Apology*, 73.
Barclay, R. & E., 72, 84, 87, 109.
Barclay, Robert L., 71.
Barcroft, Deborah, *aff.* Fuller, 48.
Barnard, Hannah, 51.
Barnes, Samuel, 86.
Barnet, 115.
Barringtons, *The*, 33.

Bath, 4, 94.
Beard's Hatter Shop, 142.
Bell of London, 82, 84-86, 106, 110, 114, 115.
Bellers, John, 99.
Benson of Liverpool, 93, 94.
Beton, Widow, 32.
Bevan, Elizabeth, *aff.* Watson, 124.
Bevan, Hannah, *form.* Gurney and Springall, 73.
Bevan, Hannah M., 62.
Bevan, J. G., 71, 72, 84, 86, 102ff.
Bevan, M., *aff.* Lean, 63.
Birkbeck, Henry and Jane, 72.
Birket, James, 138.
Bispham, John, 50.
Blackley, Matthew, 32.
Blackley, Thomasin, 32.
Blain, Wm. and Elizabeth, 14, 18.
Blakey, William, 33.
Bland, Michael, 87.
Bland, Sarah, *form.* Lawrence and Gurney, 86, 87, 105.
Bland, Thomas, 76, 82, 83, 86, 87, 105.
Bludwick, J. and E., 93, 94.
Boate, Ussher, 10.
Bone, Ann, 32.
Bonsall, Sarah, *form.* Harlan, 50.
Boston, Mass., 139.
Bound, Margaret, of N.Y., 139.
Bowles, Abigail, *form.* Craven, *aff.* Watson, 124.
Bowles, Abigail, *aff.* Watson, 124.
Bowman, Ebenezer, 17.
Boyd, Alexander, 3.
Boyd, Mary, *aff.* Paul, 3.
Boyse, Joseph, 32.
Brady family, 24.
Brazz, Margaret, 17, 63.
Braithwaite, Anna, 16.
Braithwaite, J. B., 62.
Braithwaite, Wm. C., 53, 56, 59.
Brenton, William, 134.
Brewin, of Cirencester, 101.
Bridgwater, 68.
Bridlington M.M., 32.
Brighton, 79, 80.
Bristol, 4, 9, 20, 93, 120, 122, 124.
Bristol, Plan of, 132.
Brown, William, 35, 47.
Bryan, Tom, 54.
Buchanan, James, 19.
Buckingham, Pa., 67.
Bull, Henry, 134.

Bulletin F.H.S. Phila., 67.
Bunting, E. S., *aff.* Justice, 135.
Bunting, Philip Syng, 134.
Bury Hill, 87.
Buxton, 17.
Buxton, Mrs. C. R., 2.
Byrd, R., *form.* Young, 16.
Cadbury, E. M., *Memory*, 61.
Cadbury, George, 137.
Cambridge, 32.
Camphire, 2, 3, 10.
Candler, Elizabeth, 61.
Canham, Thomasin, 32.
Canons and Institutions, 96.
Cappagh, 2, 3, 11, 12.
Cappoquin, 3.
Card, Nathaniel, 126.
Carleton family, 83, 48, 50, 51, 116-125.
Carleton, Thomas, of U.S.A., 33-51, 116-125.
Carr, J. D., 70, 131.
Carr, T. W., 131.
Carrington, Thomas, 116, 122.
Carroll of Ireland, 91.
Cash of Coventry, 115.
Cash of London, 61.
Cash, Mary, 13.
Castle Donnington, 115.
cave-dwellers, 59.
Chamly, —, 31.
Chandlee family, 34ff, 45, 47, 48, 51, 116-118, 120.
Chapman, Hannah, *aff.* Gurney, 71.
Charlbury, 64.
Chesterfield, 115.
Cheyne family, 99.
China, 137.
Chorley, Phebe, 93, 94.
Churchman, John, 35, 47.
Churchman, Susanna, *aff.* Brown, 47.
Circular Y.M., 78, 86.
Clapton, 75, 85.
Clark, Dr. Dougan, 61, 63.
Clark, Joan, *aff.* Rooke, 47.
Clark, John, 68.
Clark, Thomas, 32.
Clarke of R.I., 133-135.
Clarke, Jeremy, 133-135.
Clarke, John, 134.
Clarke, L., *Family Chronicles*, 86.
Clonmel, 5, 15, 17, 118.
Coats, John, 18.
Cocker, Ann, 32.
Cockin, R. and E., 16, 63, 67.
Coddington, William, 134.
Coffin family, 132.
Coffin, Charles F., 125, 132, 142, 143.

- Coffin, Elijah, 132, 143.
 Coggeshall, Elizabeth, 14.
 Coggeshall, John, 134.
 Coke, Sir Edward, 135.
 Cole, Joseph, 32.
 Conrad, *see* Kunders.
 Cook, Mary John, 16.
 Cooke family, 135.
 Cooke, Arthur, 135.
 Cooke, Hannah, *aft.* Potter and Fell, 135.
 Cooke, Joseph, 32.
 Cookworthy, William, 54, 128.
 Cooper, Joseph (N.J.), 98.
 Cork, 3, 15-17, 39, 49, 83, 91, 120.
 Cornwall, 28.
 Coventry, 115, 142.
 Cranston, John, 134.
 Cranwell, John, 32.
Crawshawbooth, 54.
 Crispin, Capt. William, 136.
 Croft, Susan, 32.
 Cromwell, Oliver, 58.
 Crook, Ireland, 3.
 Cropper, James, 17, 94.
 Cropper, John, 27.
 Cropper, Mary, 93, 94.
 Crossfield, George, 94.
 Crossfield, Margaret, *form.* Chorley, 94.
 Crotch, William, 5.
 Cunard family, 69.
 Cunard, Sir Samuel, 23.
 Curtis, J. H., 69.
 Curtis, Thomas, 56.

 Darby, Deborah, 6, 50.
 Darlington, 24, 62.
 Darragh, Mary, *aft.* Eddy, 49.
 Davis, Elizabeth, *aft.* Horne, 48.
 Davis, Mary, *aft.* Merryweather, 124.
 Davis, Samuel, 15.
Dear Memory, A, 61.
 Deaves, Abraham, 97.
Delaware Curve, 132.
 Dellof London, 62, 63.
 Dent, Hannah, *aft.* Cooper, 98.
 Desborough, Maj. Gen., 58.
 Devonshire House, 56.
 Dewsbury, William, 55.
 Dickinson, John (Pa.), 95.
 Dillwyn, G. and S., 50.
 Dolobran, 56.
 Doncaster, 24, 63, 67.
 Douglas, J. H. and R. W., 62, 63.
 Dow, Lorenzo, 99.
 Doyle of Pa., 134.
 Doyle, John, 90.
 dress, 4, 19, 24, 114.
 Drew, —, 15, 16.
 drink, 62, 126.
 Dublin, 2, 13, 15, 18, 32, 35, 45, 47, 49, 96, 119.
 Dudley, Elizabeth, 67.
 Dudley, Mar., 5, 7, 67.
 Dudley, Robert, 49.
 Dungan family, 1331.
 Dunganven, 3.
 Dunkards, 59.
 Dunmore, 8, 10.

 Earliham, 56, 63, 71.
 Easton, Nicholas, 134.
 Ecroyd, Ann, 16, 67.
 Ecroyd, Henry, 67.
 Eddy, James and Mary, 42-44, 49.
 Eddy, Thomas, 49, 128.
 Edmondson, Joan, 32.
 Edmondson, Thomas, 32.
 education, 24, 85, 97, 115, 126.
 Egg Harbor, 43.
 Elliott, Daniel, 29.
 emigration, 33, 49, 135.
 Emilen, Joshua, 50.
 Emilen, Samuel, 43, 50.
 Emilen, Saml., Junr., 50.
 Enock, A. G., *Armaments*, 136.
 Estaugh, Elizabeth, 98, 137.

 Fardon, Thomas, 64.
 Farrington, Abraham, 50.
 Fearon, Peter, 139.
 Fell (Cumb. and Pa.), 134.
Fell Family, 134.
 Fell, Elizabeth, *form.* Doyle, 134.
 Fell, George, 135.
 Fennell of Ireland, 39.
Fenny Drayton, 132.
 Field, Suse, 32.
 Fincham family, 101.
 Fincher, John, 47.
 fires, 53.
 Firth, Thomas, 24.
 Fishers Folly, 56.
Fitzwater family, 52.
 Follows family, 115.
 Forsythe, D. H., 97.
 Forster, Anna, 15.
 Forster, Elizabeth, 67, 95.
 Forster, Josiah, 32, 73.
 Forster, Sarah, 67.
 Forster, William (Tottenham), 31, 67, 85, 86, 95.
 Fothergill, Dr. John, 65, 140.
 Fothergill, Samuel, 46, 50, 94.
 Foulke, Samuel, 143.
 Foulke, Susanna, *aft.* Cunard, 23.
 Fowler, Robert, 16, 17.
 Fox, Anna F., 142.
 Fox, Christopher and Mary, 96.
 Fox, Edward Long, 67.
Fox, Francis W., 133.
 Fox, George, 1, 23, 31, 55, 58, 60, 64, 96, 137.
 Fox, G., *Short and Itinerary Journals*, 140.
 Fox, George, grangerised, 58.
Fox, George, Story of, 53.
 Fox, Margaret, *form.* Fell, 60, 96, 118, 123.
 Fox, Mary, 21.
 Fox, Dr. R. H., 140.
 Fox, Sylvanus and Mary, 17, 63, 67, 92, 94.
 franked letter, 86.
 Freame, John, 113.
 Freemasons' Hall, 27.
Friends' Fellowship Papers, 57.
 F.H.S. Phila., 140.
 Friends, Ancient estimates of, 142.

 Friends, Modern estimates of, 13, 54, 58, 137, 138.
 Fry, Elizabeth, 94, 114.
 Fuller of Ireland, 48.
 Fuller, Elizabeth, *aft.* Shackleton, 43.
 Fuller, Samuel, 32.
 Fussell, Dr. B. and Dr. M., 126, 127.

 Garrett, Joseph, 115.
 Garrison, W. H., 62.
 Gawthrop, Thomas, 42, 48.
 George IV., 69.
 Germantown, 23, 54, 69, 97, 129, 130, 137.
 Germany, 23, 123.
 Gibraltar, 9.
 Goff family, 12.
 Goodwin, Thomas, 38, 41, 42, 44, 48.
 Grace, Wilfrid, 60.
 Grampound, 28.
 grangerising, 58.
 Green, Mercy, 20.
 Green, Priscilla, 19-23.
 Green, R., *Water Baptism*, 56.
 Greenleaf, Isaac, 139.
 Green's Fork, 142.
 Greer, Mina, *form.* Ussher, 12.
 Greer, Thomas, 12.
 Gregg, Lydia, *aft.* Carleton, 50.
 Grellet, Stephen, 16.
 Grubb, Edward, works, 53.
 Grubb, E., *Evangelical Movement*, 149.
 Grubb, Margaret, *form.* Shackleton, 47, 48, 118.
 Grubb, John, 15.
 Grubb, Samuel, 48, 118.
 Grubb, Sarah, *form.* Lynes, 13, 17, 62.
Guardian, The (Calcutta), 57.
 Gulson, Edward, 115.
 Gummere, A. M., *John Woodman*, 55.
 Gummere, Dr. F. B., 56.
 Gummere, R. M., works, 133.
 Gurney family, 71-87, 102-115.
 Gurney, Edmund, 73, 84.
 Gurney, Henry, 4.
 Gurney, Hy. Edmund, 3.
 Gurney, John (Earliham), 56, 71, 102.
 Gurney, Joseph, 71ff, 102ff.
 Gurney, J. J., 23, 56, 62, 72, 85.
 Gurney, Priscilla H., 15, 105, 108, 113, 115.
Gurney, Rachel, 72.
 Gurney, R. J., *aft.* Paul, 3, 4.
 Gurney, Samuel, 56, 62.
 Gurney, Samuel, 99.

 Hacker, Col. F., 58.
 Hackney, 77.
 Haddon, Elizabeth, 137.
 Haddonfield M. M., 93.
 Haines, Reuben, 130.
 Hall, David, 49.
 Hallock, James C., 129.
 Hambley, Loveday, 28, 29.

- Hanbury family, 76, 86, 115.
 Hanbury, Capel, 115.
 Hanbury, Elizabeth, *form.* Gurney, 76.
 Hanbury, Osgood, 115.
 Harlan of Pa., 44, 49, 50, 116, 125.
 Harris of London, 61.
 Harris, Elizabeth, *aft.* Johnson, 47.
 Harrisburg (Pa.), 60.
 Harrison, Sarah, 50.
 Hartley, Thomas, 66, 67.
 Hartsbill, 115.
 Harvey, Reuben, 83-90.
 Harvey, T. E., *Aureoles*, 53.
 Haskins, Jane, 46.
 hat honour, 96.
 hats, 142.
 Hatton, Susanna, *form.* Hudson, *aft.* Lightfoot, 38, 48.
 Haverhill, Mass., 139.
 Hayes, J. C., *Delaware Curve*, 132.
 Hayhurst family, 61.
 Hayle, T. and L., 17.
 Hazard, Thomas, 134.
 Heath, Joseph, 115.
 Hewes, Rebecca, *aft.* Fussell, 126.
 Hewetson family, 11.
 Hewetson, Margaret, *aft.* Ussher, 3.
 Hewetson, Martha, *aft.* Ussher, 11, 12.
Hewetson Memoirs, 4, 11.
 Hicks, Willet, 67, 93, 94.
 Hill, John, 85.
 Hind, Margaret, *form.* Yoakley, *aft.* Cooke, 135.
 Hinton, Charles, 21, 22.
 Hoag, L. M., 61.
 Hoare, Samuel, 87.
 Hobart (Tas.), 63.
 Hodgekin, H. T., *China in Family of Nations*, 137.
 Hodgekin, John, 62, 85.
 Hodgekin, J. B., 55.
 Hodgekin, M., *Diary*, 55.
 Hodgekin, Ronald, 55.
 Hodgekin, Thomas (Clapton), 75, 85.
 Hodgekin, T., *George Fox*, 58.
 Hogstyend, 115.
 Holdsworth, L. V., 55.
 Holme, Thomas, 136, 137.
 Hoole, John, 87.
 Hoole, Susanna, *form.* Smith, 87.
 Hope of Amsterdam, 113.
 Horne, Susanna, 14.
 Horne, William, 38, 48.
 Hosack, Mary, *form.* Eddy, 49.
 Hotham, Sir John, 58.
 How, Briggsins, 115.
 Howell of Pa., 33.
 Howell, Robert, 57.
 Howland, G. and S., 61, 62.
 Howland, Sylvia, *aft.* Wood, 131.
 Hoyland, John S., 55.
 Hoyland, Margaret, 14, 16-18.
 Hoyland, Tabitha, *aft.* Middleton, 115.
 Hudson, Elizabeth, *aft.* Morris, 34, 35, 37, 48.
 Hudson, Susanna, *cf.* Hatton and Lightfoot, 48.
 Hügel, Baron F. von, *Essays*, 138.
 Humphreys, Richard, 137.
 Hunger Hill, 58.
 Hunt, John, 49.
 Hunt, William, 43, 46, 49, 51.
 Hyatt, A. and S., 61, 68.
 India, 57.
 Indiana, 125, 127.
 infant mortality, 10, 47.
 Insall, Hester, *aft.* Fardon, 64.
 inventions, 54, 68, 126ff.
 Ipswich, 114.
 Ireland, 2ff, 61, 88-91, 100, 115-125.
 Islington, 115.
 Jenkins, A. A., 61, 62.
 Jenkins, C. Francis, 131.
 Jenkins, Mehetabel, 50.
 Jobson, Joan, 32.
 Johnson, Paul, 36, 47.
 Jones, G. and A., 16, 67.
 Jones, Rebecca, 50, 123, 124.
 Jones, R. M., *works*, 1, 52, 55.
 Jones, Capt. William, 56.
 Jordan, Richard, 49.
 Judge, Hugh, 33.
 Justice of Pa., 135.
 Justice, A. R., *Clarke-Dungan*, 133.
 Justice, George M., 127, 135.
 Kaye, Benjamin, 101.
 Keith, G., *Magick*, 59.
 Kendal, 48.
 Kennet, Pa., 33ff, 116, 117, 120.
 Keswick, Norwich, 71, 104, 106, 108.
 Kett family, 71, 82, 84, 87, 102, 105, 113, 114.
 Kiek, Winifred, *form.* Jackson, 128.
 Kilham, Hannah, 17.
 Kilts, 99.
 Kingsbridge, N.Y., 139.
 Kirk, Elisha, 33.
 Kirkham, John, 15.
 Kite, Susanna S., 97.
 Kunders, Thones, 23, 54, 59.
 Lakenham Grove, 71.
 Lamb, C., *Quakers' Meeting*, 56.
 Landscape, 9.
 Large, Deborah, *form.* Dungan, 131.
 Large, Ebenezer, 139.
 Large, Joseph, 134.
 Law, William, 66.
 Lawes, James, 129.
 Lazy Hill, 96.
 Leadbeater, Mary, *form.* Shackleton, 49, 121, 124.
 Leadbeater, William, 49.
 Lean, William S., 62, 63.
 Leeds, Granville, 56.
 Letchworth, Robert, 32.
 Lettson, Dr. J. C., 127, 136.
 Lewes, 79, 80.
 Lewis, Esther, 127.
 Lightfoot, Michael, 34.
 Lightfoot, Susanna, *form.* Hudson and Hatton, 39, 40, 44, 46, 48.
 Lightfoot, Thomas, 39, 40, 48.
 Lindoe, John, 105, 114.
 Lippincott, H. M., *German-town*, 97.
 Liskeard, 29.
 literature, 52-62, 114, 132-149.
 Livermore, Harriet, 59.
 Liverpool, 13, 93.
 Lloyd, of Phila., 57.
 Lloyd, Charles, 56.
 Lloyd, Elizabeth, *aft.* Howell, 57.
 Lloyd, Hannah, *aft.* Neall, 57.
 Logan family, 50, 55.
 Logan, William, 139.
 London Y.M., 1733, 115.
 London Y.M. (Women), 1826, 92-94.
 long service, 98, 143.
 lotteries, 143.
 Lovell Edith, [121], 124.
 Lower, Dr. Richard, 28.
 Lower, T. and M., 23.
 Lubbock, P., *Earlham*, 56, 85.
 Lucas family, 61, 62.
 Lucas, Samuel H., 62, 63.
 Lynch, of Va., 68.
 Lyon Turner MSS., 142.
 McFisher, Jaber, 113.
 Manchester, 48, 128.
 Margaretson, John, 77.
 marriage, 29, 64.
 Marshall, Charles, 96.
 Martinique, 9.
 Maryland, 39, 98, 126, 132, 139.
 Mason, Mrs., *form.* Heath, 130.
 May, Charles, 123.
 Mellor, Lydia, *aft.* Shackleton, 50, 118, 123.
 Mendenhall, Lydia, *form.* Carleton, 50.
 Mennonites, 59.
Merion Meeting House, 59.
 Middleton, Benjamin, 115.
 Middleton, Hannah, *aft.* Gurney, 71, 85.
 Middleton, Tabitha, *form.* Hoyland, 115.
 Miller, Mark, 49.
 Miller, J., *Plan of Bristol*, 132.
 Monck, Gen. George, 58, 61.
 Moncash, 17.
 Moore, Sarah, *aft.* Pennington, 66.
 Moore, William (Md.), 39.
 Morris, Anthony, 37, 46.
 Morris, Deborah, 49.
 Morris, Lydia, *aft.* Fussell, 126.
 Morris, Sarah, 43, 49.
 Mounsey, Thomas, 26.
 Mount Edgecombe, Lord and Lady, 20-23, 23.
 Mountmellick, 35.



- Mudd, Thomas and Ann, 64.
 Mudgetton, Lodovic, 58.
 Murphy, Thomas, 70.
 Murray, Lindley, 123, 129.
 Musgrave, Elizabeth, *aft.*
 Ussher, 3.
 Myers, A. C., 137.

 Nash, George, 32.
 Nayler, James, 58, 73.
 Neale, Samuel, 43, 45, 47, 49.
 Neall, Hannah Ll., 58.
 New England, 134, 139.
 New Garden (Pa.), 122, 123.
 New Jersey, 43, 49, 50, 86,
 97, 129.
 New Lights (Ireland), 51.
 New Ross, 9.
 New York, 128, 129, 139.
 New Zealand, 130.
 Newbury, Mark, 129.
 Newcastle, 17.
 Newmarket, 77.
 Newnham, G., 76, 77.
 Newport (R.I.), 134, 139.
 Nicholas, Mary, 98.
 Nicholson, Mary, 19.
 Norfolk, 101.
 North Carolina, 37, 49, 51,
 98, 132, 142.
 Norwich, 71ff, 102ff.
 Nova Scotia, 23, 69.

 Oakley, V., *Holy Experiment*,
 60.
 Oaths, 11.
 obituary, 140.
 O'Brien, Mrs. Vere, 95.
 Owen, James, 142.
 Owen, John, 79.
 Owen, Mary, 14.
 Oxborough, 75.
 Oxley, Joseph, 84, 109.
 Oxley, Joseph, 73, 84.

 Pagitt, E., *Heresiography*, 59.
 Parks, Richard, 37, 47.
 Passmore, Hannah, *form.*
 Carleton, 50, 120.
 Passmore, William, 120.
 Pastorius, F. D., 23, 59.
 Paul family, 2, 3.
 Payne, John, 66, 67.
 Payton, Catharine, *aft.*
 Phillips, 50.
 Peabody, F. G., *Apostle Paul*,
 138.
 peace, 60, 69, 136, 137.
 Pearce, John, 32.
 Pearce, Edward, 21.
 Pearce, John, 27.
 Pearce, Joseph, Senr., 27.
 Pearce, Joseph and Emma, 72.
 Peasley, Mary, *aft.* Neale, 49,
 50.
 Pemberton family, 123.
 Pemberton, Israel, Junr., 139.
 Pemberton, James, 139.
 Pemberton, John, 119, 123.
 Penington, Isaac, 64, 73.
 Penn, William, 52, 60, 64, 136.
 Penney, Harrison, 27.
 Pennington, Lady, 65, 66, 67.
 Pennsylvania, 99, 122, 133-
 136, 139, 143.
 Pennsylvania, *Map of*, 137.
 Philadelphia, 70, 95, 97, 126,
 127, 139.
 Philadelphia Hose Co., 53.
 Phillips, "Dick," 110.
 Pickering, John, Junr., 139.
 Piers Plowman Histories, 54.
Piety Promoted, 73.
 Pike, Joseph, 18.
 Pim, John, 15, 18.
 Plumstead, Mary, *aft.* Bevan,
 73.
 Plymouth, 20.
Pompey the Little, 106, 114.
 Potter family, 135.
 Powell, Deborah, *aft.* Emlen,
 50.
 Preston, Dr. Anna, 127.
 Pretender, Young, 101.
 Price, Hannah C., 20.
 Prideaux, Charles, 20.
 Procter, Joseph, 78, 86.

 Quaker Methodists, 89.

 Rancocas, 55, 56.
 Rand, Joseph, 123.
 Read, Charles (Pa.), 139.
 redemptioners, 48.
 Revoult, John, 82, 86.
 Reynolds, James, 50.
 Reynells, John, 139.
 Rhode Island, 133-135.
 Richardson, Josiah, 62, 68.
 Richardson, Lewis F., 70.
 Rickmansworth, 64.
 Ridgway, Jane, 18.
 Ridgway, Joshua, 124.
 Ridgway, Mary, *form.* Sparkes,
 6, 50, 121, 124.
 Ridgway, Rebecca, 17.
 Rigge, Alice, 48.
 Roberts of Pa., 33.
 Roberts, Earl, 11.
 Roberts, Hannah, *form.*
 Howell, *aft.* Carleton, 33.
 Roberts, Martha, *form.*
 Ussher, 11.
 Roberts, Mary, 125.
 Robinson, Jane, *aft.* Chandlee,
 51.
 Robson, Elizabeth, 16, 94.
 Robsen, William, 25.
 Rooke, George, 39, 47.
 Rooke, Rachel, *aft.* Carleton,
 46.
 Ross, Thomas, 50, 119, 123.
 Rotch family, 50.
 Rothschild, C. de, 99.
 Routh, Martha, 50.
 Rowe, Richard, 10.
 Royal Society, 87, 128.
 Russell, E., *Parables*, 53.

 Saffron Walden, 19.
 St. Albans, 115.
 St. Austell, 28.
 Salter, Dr. and Ada, 69, 131.
 Sams family, 24, 27.
 Sams, Joseph, 24.
 Sanders, George, 14.
 Sanderson, Mary, *aft.* Fox,
 67, 94.
 Sands, David, 8.

 Savery, William, 6, 8, 50.
 Scarnell, Hannah, *aft.* Lean,
 63.
 Scattergood, Thomas, 9.
 Schinmelpenninck, M. A.,
 114.
 Scotland, 67, 99, 119.
 Scott, John (Amwell), 87.
 Scars, Huldah, 16, 67.
 Seething, 87.
 Sewel, William, 58.
 Shackleton of Ireland, 48, 49,
 51, 116-125.
 Shackleton, Abraham (1st),
 49.
 Shackleton, Abraham (2nd),
 50, 118, 123.
 Shackleton, Richard, 58, 48,
 116.
 Sharp, Isaac, Senr., 100, 142.
 Sharpless, Isaac (Pa.), 56.
 Sheffield, 115.
 Sherlock, R., *Quakers Wilde*
 Questions, 59.
 Shillitoe, Thomas, 13.
 Shipley, John, 18.
 Shipley, Murray and Caroline,
 62, 65.
 Skelton, Mary, *form.* Carleton,
 50.
 slavery, 59, 60, 137.
 Smallman, Deborah, *aft.*
 Watson, 124.
 Smith of Essex, 87.
 Smith, Elizabeth, 32.
 Smith, Henry F., 25.
 Smith, John (Pa.), 139.
 Smith, John (Phila.), 70.
 Smith, Martha, 93, 94.
 Sparkes of Exeter, 124.
 Sparrow, Joseph, [121], 124.
 Sparrow, Mary, 32.
 Spavold, Samuel, 35, 47, 123.
 Speakman, Phebe, 50.
 Spence, Malcolm, 56.
 Springfield of Norfolk, 73, 76,
 84, 85, 87, 105.
 Stanton (Luton) MSS., 60.
 Stenton, 55.
 Stephens, Nathaniel, 132.
 Stephenson, —, of N.Y., 139.
 Stephenson, Hannah, 5.
 Stephenson, Isaac, 67.
 Stephenson, Sarah, 73.
 Steven, Reuben, 32.
 Storer, John, 50.
 Story, Thomas, 55.
 Strangman family, 12.
 Streyers family, 23.
 Sturge, Joseph, 69.
 Suffolk, 101.
 Sufkins, John, 142.
 Swanton, Elizabeth, *aft.*
 Gurney, 71.
 Swarthmoor, 31, 58, 60.
 Swarthmore MSS., 60.
 Syng, Philip, Junr., 135.

 Talbot, Sarah, 50.
 Taylor family, 61-63.
 Taylor, Eliza, *aft.* Chandlee,
 51.
 Taylor, John (London), 61.
 Taylor, Joseph (India), 57.
 Taylor, Joseph, 51.
 Taylor, Mary Jane, 61.

- Taylor, Rebecca N., 55.
 Taylor, Sarah, 48.
 Teanet, Sarah, 17.
 Thirkbeck MSS., 60.
 Thomas, Allen C., 56.
 Thomas, Richard H., 55.
 Thompson of Ireland, 30, 45, 47, 122.
 Thompson, Jonah, 139.
 Thompson, Thomas, 26.
 Thompson, William, 94.
 Thomson, Judith, 32.
 Thornbrough, Thomas, 46, 51.
 Thornton, Dr. William, 128, 137, 139.
 Thurston, Thomas, 137.
 tobacco, 56.
 Tomkins, Elizabeth, *aff.*
 Bunting, 134.
 tones in preaching, 142.
 Totter, I, 123, 133, 135, 139.
 Tottenham, 67, 85, 114, 129.
 Towcester, 115.
 Treffry, Joshua, 22, 29, 30.
 Tregongeeves, 28.
 Tuke, Charlotte M., *aff.*
 Taylor, 62.
 Tuke, Elizabeth H., *aff.*
 Taylor, 63.
 Tullylagan, 12.
 Tunbridge, 79.
 Tyson Family, 52.
 Tyson, Dr. James, 52, 69.
 Tyson, Reynier, 139.
 Tyson, Reynier, 52, 54.

 Underground, R. R., 126.
 Unitarian Historical Society, 133.
 Ussler family, 2-18.

 Veale family, 30.
 Virginia, 16, 98.

 Wakefield, Edward and
 Priscilla, 85, 105, 106, 114, 129.
 Walker, George W., 63.
 Walton, Mary, *aff.* Carrington, 122.
 Walton, Susanna, *form.*
 Harlan, 50.
 Wandsworth, 85.
 Warrington, 94.
 Washington (D.C.), 128, 137.
 Waterford, 211.
 Watson, Jane, 50, 121, 124.
 Watson, John F., 55.
 Watson, Mary, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 17, 18.
 Watson, Samuel, 124.
 Watson, Solomon, 120, 124.
 Watson, Susanna, *aff.*
 Carleton, 33.
 Watson, Sir William, 113.
 Webb, Thos. Hy., 51.
 Welcome, ship, 52, 60.
 Wellingborough, 115.
 Wellington (Som.), 17, 24.
 Welsh, 56.
 Wensleydale, 98.
 Wesley, John, 125.
 West, Benjamin, 96.
 West Indies, 97, 139.
 West, J. Walter, 58.
 Weston, Mary, *Journal*, 139.
 Whitby, 71.
 White, Benjamin, 15.
 White, Esther, 139.
 "Whiteboys," 11.
 Whitefield, George, 143.
 Whittaker, Miss, 105.

 Whittier, John G., 55, 57.
 Whitwell, Thomas, 129.
 Wigginton, 18.
 Wigham, John, 13, 50.
 Wilkinsou, Margaret, *aff.*
 Shackleton, 49.
 Willis, Robert, 43, 49, 50, 78, 83.
 Wilson, Rachel, 143.
 Wilson, William (Barnsley), 123.
 Wing, Deborah, *aff.* Dungan, 134.
 Withy, George, 122.
 Wooburn, 115.
 Wood, Benjamin, 26.
 Wood, Jethro, 131.
 Woodbrooke, 54.
 Woodrow, John, 106, 114.
 Woods, Mary, 32.
 Woolman, John, 55.
 Woolman, John, 43, 50, 56, 60, 96.
 Worcestershire, 133.
 Workhouse, Friends', 125.
 Wright, John, 32.
 Wright, Patience, *form.* Lovell, 95.
 Wright, Robert, 82, 88, 104.

 Yarm, 86.
 Yarmouth, 77, 81, 105.
 Yarnall, Mordecai, 50.
 Yarnall, Peter, 97.
 Yarnall, Stanley R., 97.
 Yates, Joan, 32.
 Yoakley, Michael, 135.
 York, 17, 67.
 Youghal, 6, 15, 18, 100.
 Young, Rebecca, *aff.* Byrd, 6, 50.
 Young Dr. Thomas, 130.

HONOUR FOR THE EDITOR.—At the Commencement Exercises of Haverford College, Pa., on the 13th of June, 1924, the degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) was conferred upon Norman Penney, "Librarian of the London Library of Friends, who, having for a long period, with much erudition, searched out the historical documents of the Society of Friends, and with the utmost care published its records, was in this 300th year of our Founder held worthy of special praise. . . ." (Translated from the original Latin of the diploma.)

